FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN VOICES SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

PY291232 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0028 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon gave his full backing to the activities of the Argentine nuclear industry within the constraints of the economic conditions prevailing in the country. He said that it is very important to maintain the technological capabilities acquired by the country. Argentine Association of Nuclear Technology [AATN] President Raul Boix Amat made this announcement to the press assigned to Government House after meeting with Alfonsin. The meeting was also attended by other AATN members and by National Commission for Atomic Energy Chairman Alberto Costantini.

Boix Amat said that the discussion with Alfonsin focused on the future of the nuclear industry in Argentina, and that Alfonsin was asked to meet with private industrialists and investors interested in the nuclear field.

The members also asked that the forthcoming scientific meeting sponsored by the AATN for the second week of December be declared a matter of national interest.

In conclusion, Boix Amat stated that Alfonsin expressed his concern over the emigration of Argentine nuclear technicians whose level of training is appreciated throughout the world.

CNEA HEAD ON ATUCHA II PLANT, OTHER PROJECTS

PY011852 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS in Spanish 2217 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA) -- Alberto Costantini, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today indicated that it "would be difficult" to set up a joint enterprise, particularly with the participation of foreign capital, to own and exploit the Atucha II nuclear power plant. Costantini also revealed that the possibility of allocating part of the ammonia output of the Arroyito heavy water plant for the manufacture of fertilizer is being studied.

Costantini announced that on 1 or 2 July he will meet with Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn to establish "the new economic guidelines" for the budget of the nuclear sector and that on 5 July President Raul Alfonsin will hold talks with a delegation of the German corporation Kraftwerk Union [KWU] to discuss the construction delays on Atucha II. Costantini told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the government is "very satisfied with German nuclear technology because of its high level of development and with the relations we maintain with the KWU, the corporation building Atucha II."

Asked about Senator Antonio Berhongaray's draft bill to "set up a mixed corporation made up of Argentine and foreign suppliers that would own and exploit the Atucha II power plant," Costantini answered that he did not know anything about this proposal. He made it clear that in order to comment on the draft bill "one would have to study it in depth," adding, however, that "this type of exploitation of a nuclear power plant would be very difficult."

Costantini said that this ownership and exploitation formula has never been implemented "in the nuclear or any other electric energy field. The standard approach has been, so far, state ownership." Nevertheless, Costantini added that in keeping with the president's desire to "leave national growth in the hands of the private sector," the CNEA had called for bids for the agency's special alloy factory in Ezeiza.

He stated that during the meeting which Alfonsin yesterday held with Raul Boix Amat, secretary of the Argentine Nuclear Technology Association, the chief executive promised to attend a scientific meeting of this organization that will be held in Buenos Aires during the second week of November. He added that on that date Alfonsin will meet with some 40 or 50 businessmen of the private nuclear-related enterprises.

Asked about the possibility of using part of the ammonia produced by the Arroyito heavy water plant in Neuquen, to manufacture fertilizer, Costantini admitted that some projects in this regard were currently under study and that this "could be an excellent solution to the shortage of fertilizer in Argentina." So far, the government has disclosed projects to build fertilizer factories in Bahia Blanca and Neuquen. Costantini explained that a unit to manufacture fertilizer could be built in Arroyito, would be inexpensive, and could be operational relatively soon. Costantini stressed that the production of heavy water "would not be affected" by this new development and said that if approximately $200 million were to be invested in the next 2 years, the Arroyito plant could be dedicated by the end of 1986 or the beginning of 1987 because "it is 85 percent completed right now." He pointed out that the project to produce fertilizer will first be discussed with Neuquen Governor Felipe Sapag, lawmakers, and other officials involved in this project. Costantini concluded by stating that the "CNEA's experts will be retained and that production of radioisotopes for peaceful purposes will continue" despite the austerity policy.

CARRANZA DENIES MILITARY AMNESTY RUMORS

PY011734 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] NA-DYN -- Following a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin in Olivos yesterday, Defence Minister Roque Carranza stated all responsibile for excesses in the "dirty war" campaign against subversion would be punished, thus denying the possibility of either a direct or indirect amnesty as rumoured recently in press reports. These rumours came to a head yesterday with an article inthe mass circulation daily CLARIN claiming that there would be a reform of the Military Code redefining the principle of due obedience in such a way as to exonerate all subordinate officers. However, those who committed crimes outside the direct context of the repression of subversion such as robbery would still face trial, CLARIN said. Excesses committed between the years 1973 and 1978 would reportedly be exempted from prosecution by the bill, which is expected to enter Congress in September or October. In yesterday's statement Carranza said he was worried about the hundreds of cases facing the Armed Forces Supreme Council and the lack of time to try them before they would have to be handed over to civilian courts. However, he expressed his optimism that the Council would speed up once its probe into the Malvinas war was completed.

SOURROUILLE MEETS WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

PY290012 Buenos Aries BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] A meeting of governors from all provinces with Ministers Juan Sourrouille (economy) and Antonio Troccoli (interior) ended in the provincial mandatories outright rejecting a government offer reducing their share of federal-revenue funds. At press time last night the governors were meeting with President Raul Alfonsin at his Olivos home. The government offered to pay the provinces the 510 million australes agreed to last January and update that sum to June (where they would be frozen), but added the overall amount would suffer a 12-percent reduction in line with the administration's scheduled budget cutbacks. Before the meeting, the 12 Peronist governors had decided to accept the A 510-million deal, even though it meant a 57-million austral drop in their original demands in January.

SOCIALIST FALANGE MILITANTS CLASH WITH POLICE

PY011657 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1549 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] La Paz, 1 Jul (EFE) -- Violent confrontations took place yesterday between militants of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), an extreme rightist organization, and the police in Santa Cruz located 903 km southeast of La Paz. These clashes worsen the already tense Bolivian situation, and jeopardize the scheduled elections that are due to be held in 14 days.

The clashes took place during the burial of FSB member Carlos Cuellar Urgel, alias Palanca, who was killed by the police on 29 June when he tried to escape from the facilities where he was being held on charges of drug trafficking. According to the police Carlos Ceullar, 32 years old, was involved in the armed attack against a workers demonstration in Santa Cruz in which seven people were injured.

The end of Palanca's funeral was marked by police intervention. The police intervened when people attending the funeral shouted slogans against the government. A shoot-out occurred injuring three people, one of them a policeman.

BUSINESSMEN MEET, WARN ABOUT ANARCHIST PLAN

PY291720 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The conclusions of the emergency assembly opened yesterday in La Paz by the Bolivian Private Businessmen's Confederation is included in a statement that notes: Union leaders of the extreme left are promoting the implementation of a coordinated plan aimed at systematically excluding the private business sector, thus complying with the demands of anarchist trends striving to implement a totalitarian system.

Highlights of the statement follow:

1. We hereby denounce to the national and international public that by resorting to arbitrary decisions and under the pretext of heeding alleged social demands, union leaders of the extreme left are promoting a coordinated plan aimed at systematically excluding the private business sector from national activities, thus complying with the demands of anarchist trends striving to implement in Bolivia a totalitarian system that will restrict democratic freedoms.

2. We hereby warn that it is with this purpose in mind that these people are resorting to the use of laws to conceal violations of democracy as a tool to undermine its true essence.

3. We hereby warn the working class not to yield to a false demagogic trick lacking popular support that is exploiting labor demands as a vehicle of political projects that are not in keeping with our situation and that have no connection with the defense of the purchasing power of workers' salaries or the future well-being of Bolivians.

4. We hereby reassert the defense through all legal means of the judicial order, of civilized coexistence, and of the interests of the nation and the community.

5. We hereby call upon the proper national institutions, in keeping with the Constitution, to refute and disregard all government measures that are against the law and that violate institutional laws so as to safeguard the rights of workers to live in freedom and to work.

6. We hereby declare that the Bolivian private business sector is not opposed to the investigation of charges raised against certain companies. It only demands that these investigations be carried out in keeping with the law, in an objective manner, and in keeping with the right of defense.

7. We hereby note the deep concern and alarm among the people over those actions that may cause an alteration in the normal development of the election process since the entire nation is determined to hold elections on 14 July.

8. We hereby urge all political parties with true democratic objectives to achieve a national political agreement, one of an important civic and patriotic nature, that will be aimed at categorically defending the present institutional process, the holding of elections on 14 July, and the full enforcement of constitutional guarantees.

9. We hereby call on the Bolivian Catholic Church, through its well-known moral authority, to help us achieve this important national agreement within the framework of a friendly and Christian understanding.

10. We hereby grant the Bolivian Private Businessmen's Confederation full powers so that in keeping with the development of events it can adopt and decide the best measures within the framework of those principles upheld under the present mandate and by safeguarding those freedoms and guaranatees upheld by the Constitution and the nation's laws with the objective of promoting the development of the national society.

Minister Rejects Conclusions

PY291927 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Information Minister Percy Camacho Flores has harshly rejected the recent statements released by private businessmen after their special assembly held in La Paz. The official government spokesman maintained that private businessmen cannot pretend to be the standard-bearers of the democratic process.

The information minister then stated that no plan exists to destroy private business in the country. He rejected the idea that this is the intention of Dr Siles' government which limits itself to applying the laws in force. The minister said in this connection that the government cannot permit any privileges for those who do not fulfill the commitments they have with the state.

SARNEY PRESENTS ASSEMBLY BILL TO CONGRESS

Address to Congress

PY281850 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 1413 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Speech by President Jose Sarney on submitting to Congress the bill calling for a constituent assembly, from Planalto Palace, in Brasilia -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, the president of the Chamber of Deputies; Your Excellency, the president of the Federal Senate; Your Excellencies, the president of the Federal Supreme Court and Ministers of State; Your Excellencies, the members of the National Congress, Senators and Deputies; Your Excellencies, leaders of political parties of the National Congress; members of the 1946 [as heard] constituent assembly; ladies and gentlemen:

Nations, like men, are imperfect constructions of history. There is no nation or man who can delight in virtue alone, or those who are entirely immersed in sin. But at the same time, nations, like men, carry their imperfections within them in the quest for ideas and perfection, trying to return to paths that were lost owing to adventure and fear. Thus, men, like nations, are in a continuous quest for perfection.

Today we are gathered here for a great national act. Let us ask the people, then, bearing in mind the importance of this gesture, that the delegates who are elected be entrusted with the task of organizing the country's institutional life. Fulfilling one of the most important promises assumed by the Democratic Alliance, we are submitting a bill to Congress for a constitutional amendment that will give its representatives to be elected in November 1986 powers to prepare and promulgate the new constitution.

The first crisis we are facing is the disjunction existing between the legal order and the political and social situation. There are no laws that can prevail over the citizen's will even though they are based on morally sound and wise principles. Laws that depend on force to discipline and improve the citizens yield completely negative results. The virtues that are imparted turn into villainy, and only terror can prevail in such a system.

On the other hand, there are no institutions that can last longer than the time owing their established by the circumstances. We are living through a period of change. Men, on changing nature, change themselves as well, seeking new forms of social coexistence. In the history of all nations, we can find institutional answers to unexpected challenges.

When an imminent danger threatens the survival of the peoples who are united in a state, it is up to the political leaders to act resolutely to find appropriate response. I remember, among other examples, the courage of Roosevelt, who lived through those difficult years of the 1930's. Had he not resorted to his courage to adopt emergency measures, perhaps the result of the war and the fate of the world would have been very different a decade later.

The proposal we have sent to the National Congress complies with the circumstances of the current political situation. There are no laws establishing the method to call for a constituent assembly. For those who promulgate it, the constitution will always have a long-standing status. The constituent assembly will be, thanks to the political consensus of the entire nation, a reliable path in the quest for harmony and national reconciliation. [applause]

Thus, after having consulted the political forces that make up our government coalition, and after listening to prominent constitutional experts, I have decided to submit to Congress the current constitutional amendment draft bill to fulfill a promise.

During the past few months, I have tried to emphasize the significant role played by the National Congress. I am convinced that all of us, in these difficult hours, will know how to assume our responsibilities with history. Our problems are too serious to allow ourselves to be hampered by intolerant stubbornness, by mistake radicalism, or by arrogant pride.

We public men cannot have any other pride today except that we belong to a people who know how to suffer without despair and who more than once have given lessons of great patriotism to the nation.

The call now submitted by the government for the 1986 elections will facilitate and promote a political debate on the state. This favors the nation. We are not going to vote for a constitution prepared hastily by a government elected precipitously.

Let us begin, that is, we have already begun, to vote for it in the debates that are taking place throughout the nation. No one is a better creator than the people. As desired by Tancredo Neves, the broad debate will grant a more authentic representation to the constituent delegates. The voters will have enough time to become familiar with the ideas and promises and to assume a commitment to create a document that will meet the people's demands.

I want to conclude by expressing my gratitude to the Brazilian people. In one of the most difficult moments of the current crisis I told the nation that I will try to improve myself so I can respond to my historical responsibility. I will never disregard the serious nature of my task. I feel reassured by the support of the people, who are thus helping me act with the courage and the energy the country expects and demands from its president.

I want to tell everyone that the difficulties will never be greater than my firm determination, and that with the intelligence of our public men, and the wisdom of the nation, we will lead this country to its great democratic destiny.

I want to thank the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the leaders of the different political parties, and the congressmen, and all those who are present here, for the prestige they are giving to this historical ceremony. Thank you. [applause]

Presentation of Bill

PY281807 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 1407 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Bill calling for a constituent assembly submitted and signed by President Jose Sarney during a ceremony held in the East Room of Planalto Palace; read by Civilian Household Chief Jose Hugo Castelo Branco -- live]

[Text] Members of Congress:

As I submit to you the draft proposal calling for a constituent assembly, I am truly convinced that I am interpreting the Brazilian people's great resolve to organize peacefully in an atmosphere of freedom and justice.

The call for a constituent assembly is a historic commitment that was made in the course of a civic movement that was joined by Brazilians from all walks of life with the express objective of democratizing society and the state.

This is both an act of courage and faith. It is an act of courage because it requires that each Brazilian be willing to submit to national review hard-won rights and situations, which can thus be governed by new regulations, the scope and content of which are unknown but which are expected to be more just, equitable, and in line with the historical era that is under way and that is projecting itself into the unknown future. It is an act of faith because all anxieties and fears regarding the future ultimately rest with the confidence each citizen has in his rights and in his brothers to seek together a constitution that can guarantee to everyone the necessary conditions to lead a decent life in peace and freedom.

The commitment to call a constituent assembly, based on generous confidence and great hope, is marked by the fact that a legal system with civil and political institutions is now in full force. This system will remain in force until the new constitution is promulgated. Until then, in order to avoid a chaotic situation that would benefit no one, we must respect the laws in force and amend them following the established procedures, so that the will of some will not be imposed on all.

The bill I am submitting to you, Honorable Congressmen, takes into account the need to reconcile the basic need to maintain the current institutions with that of establishing new, more just institutions. Thus, the bill foresees granting full constituent powers to the federal senators and deputies, who were elected by the Brazilian people.

To protect this assembly, which will perform such an important mission, the bill only includes provisions concerning who will chair the opening session and the election of the president of the assembly. Once convened at the National Congress, the assembly will function as a single body, without the divisions stemming from the two-house system. This system, however, will be maintained for congressional sessions, in accordance with the constitutional provisions in force.

Finally, the bill establishes that the first session of the 48th legislature will promulgate the new constitution and that an absolute majority quorum will be required to approve the respective amendments. Complying with a commitment assumed before the nation by the Democratic Alliance, the constituent assembly will undoubtedly take a great, new national step that will enable the country to fully restore its democratic institutions. I trust that from now on society will mobilize to pave the way that will lead us to the state of law.

[Signed] Planalto Palace, Brasilia, 28 June 1985

Draft Constitutional Amendment Calling for a Constituent Assembly

Article 1. The members of the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, without relinquishing their constitutional duties, will convene as a single body in a free, sovereign national constituent assembly on 31 January 1987 at the Congress building.

Article 2. The chief justice will open the constituent assembly and will chair the session in which its president will be elected.

Article 3. The draft constitution will be promulgated during the first session of the 48th legislature after being voted on and approved by an absolute majority of the members of the constituent assembly. [applause]

SARNEY ACCEPTS PMDB'S CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

PY011849 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] During a luncheon with Pimenta da Veiga, the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] leader in the Chamber of Deputies, and 22 PMDB deputies, President Sarney concurred with the PMDB's criticism that the way in which the government's principal measures -- the agrarian reform, the redrafting of the law on strikes, and the changes in the National Housing Bank (BNH) installments -- were announced was "rash and inconsistent." Sarney also agreed that it was necessary to disseminate information on the administrative and financial crisis bequeathed by the former government. Later this week, Sarney will receive reports from his ministers analyzing the status of their portfolios at the time they took over.

Pimenta da Veiga called the meeting with the president "an effort to achieve a rapprochement between the executive and legislative branches."

SARNEY MEETS WITH SAO PAULO GOVERNOR

PY281957 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[By reporter Bahia Filho]

[Text] President Jose Sarney yesterday held a private 1-hour meeting with Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro, Government Secretary Walter Pereira, and Planning Secretary Jose Ferrer. Not even Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] candidate for mayor of Sao Paulo, was able to attend the meeting, which was held in Montoro's private library at Bandeirantes Palace.

At least one thing was made clear during Sarney's visit to Sao Paulo: It will not be easy to form a coalition between the Sao Paulo PMDB branch and the local Liberal Front Party [PFL].

Deputy Herbert Levy, president of the Sao Paulo PFL branch, said that the final position will be decided by the PFL state convention after consultations with the PFL rank and file.

Minister Olavo Setubal, honorary president of the PFL, said that if the PFL forms a coalition with the party of former President Janio Quadros in Sao Paulo, this coalition will not affect the Democratic Alliance at the national level, which continues to be quite solid. Setubal added that he will not support any mayoral candidate in Sao Paulo until the PFL convention elects its candidate to replace Mayor Mario Covas.

Ulysses Guimaraes, national president of the PMDB and of the Chamber of Deputies, believes that a PMDB-PFL coalition is possible in Sao Paulo. However, he noted that if this is not achieved, the Democratic Alliance will not be affected.

President Sarney declined to make comments to the press after his meeting with Governor Montoro. He even declined to comment on a possible PMDB-PFL coalition in Sao Paulo and merely conveyed greetings to the people of Sao Paulo.

[Begin Sarney recording] It is with great satisfaction that I am here in Sao Paulo again. I am now going to attend a ceremony that has two objectives: first, to pay tribute to a great politician, Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso; and secondly, to show my support for cultural activities and for Sao Paulo intellectuals. [end recording]

ECONOMY MINISTER ANNOUNCES DEVALUATION OF PESO

PY290201 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Report by Ricardo Urzua from the Economy Ministry]

[Text] Economy Minister Modesto Collados tonight announced a devaluation of the peso by 8.4 percent. Therefore, the U.S. dollar as of 29 June will be worth 168.9 pesos. This information was given during a press conference in which the minister also said that custom duties will be lowered from 30 to 20 percent to encourage exports. The minister also reported that other projects to encourage exports have been submitted to the legislative committees. He also referred to the agreement regarding the foreign debt reached with the international banks on 27 June in New York.

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ FRONT OPPOSES NASA PROJECT

PY302203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0053 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 29 Jun (EFE) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) of Chile has threatened to adopt an attitude of permanent militant resistance if an agreement is reached with the U.S. Government regarding the use of Easter Island for emergency landings of space shuttles. This Front, considered by the government as the armed faction of the Communist Party, reiterated its opposition to the much-talked-about project through a communique distributed to the local and foreign media. The FPMR communique states that the country is going to yield to imperialism by having an airport for emergency landings of space shuttles.

A few days ago the Chilean and U.S. Governments started negotiations for an agreement which, according to the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, provides for the lengthening by 453 meters of the Mataveri airstrip, currently 2,900 meters long, and the installation of modern landing facilities. According to the FPMR, the agreement would cause serious ecological and cultural problems and, above all, would turn Chile into an important nuclear target since it is quite clear that the proposals are of an exclusively military nature. The communique also reiterates a series of other charges regarding the regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet, and it once again claims authorship of a series of acts of sabotage and blackouts that have taken place during recent months.

STUDENTS PROTEST EASTER ISLAND AGREEMENT

PY290221 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 28 Jun (AFP) -- Over a dozen students were arrested today in Santiago when the police confronted demonstrators who were protesting against the government's imminent agreement with the U.S. Government. The agreement would allow the United States to use Easter Island for its space shuttles. Witnesses reported that the Carabineros used water cannons to break up the student demonstration which was blocking the streets to the School of Architecture of the University of Chile. The demonstrators, who oppose the U.S. project, held a meeting to study the possibility that the U.S. Government might build a military base on the island located across from the Chilean coast.

Despite the opposition from political and intellectual sectors, President Augusto Pinochet decided on 24 June to hold talks with the U.S. Government to consider the extension of the Easter Island airport for the emergency landing of U.S. space shuttles. The talks between Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and U.S. Ambassador James Theberge began 2 days later.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO ATTACK ON GENOVA

Army Pursues M-19 Column

PA010433 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1904 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Armenia, Colombia, 30 Jun (DPA) -- This morning the Colombian Army tried to surround a 200-man column of the 19 April (M-19) guerrilla movement in a wide area of the central-western Golima and Quindio Departments 2 days after the rebels took by assault the town of Genova, leaving dead a total of 19 police agents, civilians, and rebels.

The military authorities today reported that the Quindio Department police identified Carlos Pizarro Leongomez and Gustavo Arias Londono as the M-19 commanders who headed the assault on Genova, a coffee-producing municipality with a population of 15,000.

Since yesterday, the Army has been staging a widespread offensive in the mountain region on the Tolima-Quindio border in pursuit of the Mariscal Sucre Column of the M-19. Movement spokesmen officially confirmed in Cali the authorship of the assault, confirming that the truce signed with the government of President Belisario Betancur in May 1984 has been broken.

Police experts confirmed with photos that Pizarro Leongomez directed the attack of over 100 rebels on the police and directed the occupation of the Bolivar Plaza in Genova, while other assailants sacked the Agrarian Credit Fund and the Banco Cafetero.

Commander Gustavo Arias Londono, alias "Boris," was in charge of blocking the police and Army reinforcements. He commander 50 guerrillas on El Rojo Bridge, where they ambushed a patrol coming from Caicedonia (Valle Province), killing seven policemen and later a police captain.

The governor of El Quindio, Rodrigo Gomez Jaramillo, said today that "peace has not been broken" in the region. He said that the attack 2 days ago on Genova "was only a fleeting incident and that the M-19 broke the truce in this part of the country, because as one of the most peaceful areas, it would provide publicity for the group."

He said that the Army had assumed full control of Genova and that the festivities under way in the neighboring town of Calarca, commemorating its 99th anniversary, would not be suspended.

The M-19 confirmed in Bogota an alliance with other Latin American guerrilla groups. This alliance excludes the Peruvian terrorist organization known as Shining Path, according to an announcement on the future military actions intended "to win power through armed struggle."

An M-19 spokesman said in Cali that the subversive action in Genova was carried out by the Antonio Jose de Sucre Column, headed by Commander Libardo Parra.

The communique added: "This is the first military offensive action of the M-19 since Commander Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, in the name of the organization, announced that the government and the Army had broken the truce agreed upon last year."

Curfew, Dry Law in Effect

PA012025 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota -- A curfew and dry law will remain in effect in Genova municipality in Quindio Department until the situation is back to normal, local authorities announced. It was reported that the curfew remains in effect from 2100 to 0600 even though the situation is one of tense calm. However, there is fear that the 19 April Movement [M-19] will again try to seize the town.

The Quindio departmental government is now intensifying (?patrols) in the areas of conflict to prevent the movement of the M-19 which caused 19 dead and a large number of wounded in the latest clashes with the public forces. The local authorities headed by Governo·· Rodrigo Gomez Jaramillo are confident that the Army's 8th Brigade will find the M-19 commando unit that attacked the town of Genova on the border with [word indistinct] Department.

FARC TO HONOR TRUCE AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

PA020022 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] confirmed in the past several hours, during the launching of its political campaign in Antioquia, that it will continue to honor the truce and cease-fire agreements. Members of the FARC high command stated that their organization will not violate the agreements because at this time a move of that nature would not be the most suitable to induce the changes that the country needs.

The FARC and its political offshoot, the Patriotic Union, are intensifying their campaigns in various parts of the country in the context of the democratic process.

POLICEMAN KILLED IN GUERRILLA ATTACK ON MONDOMA

PA011615 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Cali -- A guerrilla attack aimed at occupying the town of Mondomo was thwarted a few hours ago by policemen. A policeman and a rebel were killed and several soldiers were wounded during the attack. There were no civilian casualties. The rebel action was repelled by the police and joint Army and police patrols are now pursuing the group of rebels. The dead policeman was identified as Nelson Hernandez.

BRIEFS

IMPORT AGREEMENTS WITH ECUADOR -- Cartagena -- Commercial relations between Colombia and Ecuador were strengthened today when the two countries signed 1-year bilateral agreements that go into effect on 1 July. The delegations of the two countries, headed by Colombian Economic Development Minister Gustavo Castro and by Ecuador's Industry, Commerce, and Integration Minister Xavier Neira, signed import agreements here that call for an increase of commerce between the two nations and for not implementing any discriminatory measure that could hinder bilateral trade. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 85 PA]

PETROLEUM INSTITUTE DIRECTOR -- Jorge Bendeck Olivella has been appointed director of the newly created Colombian Institute of Petroleum. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Jun 85 p 1 PA]

COLORADO PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CONFLICTS WITHIN PARTY

PY291602 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Interview with Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chavez by reporter Rafael Trinidad in Asuncion on 27 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Trinidad] What is your opinion of the latest developments?

[Chavez] My opinion of the latest political developments in our party is that they are normal ones in a party that is as powerful, nationalistic, and democratic as ours. I don't see anything serious in personal opinions, because the important thing is the opinion of the majority and the consensus of our fellow party members, both in the countryside and in the capital.

[Trinidad] Dr Chavez, the Colorado Integration Movement [MIC] that some of you on the party's governing board are oligarchs.

[Chavez] According to what I have read in newspapers, the MIC accuses us of being oligarchs. Without any intention of speaking ill will, I can reply that those who have said so are very wrong and are ignorant of our political line as well as our personal and family background. Within our party, within the governing board, there is not one oligarch. An oligarch is a man who joins a political party and occupies a position in order to amass wealth. This cannot be said of the honorable members of the party's governing board. No one can think of Dr Pedro Hugo Pena, Dr Americo Velazquez, Dr Seifert, Dr Augusto Saldivar, and other prominent members of the governing board as oligarchs. They are all men who work, occupy top positions, and at no time have they been involved in irregularities to make money.

[Trinidad] And what about the allegation that you are now only concerned about the post-Stroessner era?

[Chavez] Post-Stroessnerism is the invention of some of our political adversaries who are worried about what will come after Stroessner. We are not worried about this, because President Stroessner has been elected by the overwhelming majority of the Colorado followers and even by the Paraguayan people. When the time comes, the party's governing board will discuss and analyze the problem of presidential succession. We have never refused to listen to the voice of the Colorado members. If the Colorado members want to reelect President Stroessner, we, the Colorados, will have the honor to abide by that political imperative. So we believe that ultimately great political problems such as this cannot be addressed by any auxiliary organization, nor by a group of youths. Because, under the party statutes, any such decision falls to the governing board.

[Trinidad] Dr Chavez, about listening to the people, the MIC says that this state of affairs is the direct consequence of the fact that you did not pay attention to the popular clamor of the Colorado members of the last party convention.

[Chavez] The voice of the people was heard at the last convention, and the 561 delegates approved the annual report of the governing board. The agenda was unanimously approved. No popular clamor was raised at the convention. One can hardly speak of problems that have not been raised. However, many fellow party members asked that Mr Mario Abdo Benitez [President Stroessner's private secretary] be promoted to the post of vice president of the governing board. The board is the highest authority in the party, the highest political tribunal in the Republic, and it has performed its function by electing its membership. The decision of the governing board must be respected.

[Trinidad] Dr Chavez, at various times there has been dissent and there have been disagreements, but we can never remember the personality of the party president ever being an issue the way it has been in recent days.

[Chavez] I am not alarmed by the fact that mention has been made of my personality. I am a free man, a man who does not hide his opinions. So I can listen to any information, opinion, and dissent about myself. They can say anything they want. I have not yet heard anything that deserves a response. They are no more than whimsical statements by some youths, information carried in the press. So they are of no importance.

[Trinidad] Dr Chavez, what about the latest events, for example, the gunshots fired at the house of Dr Americo Velazquez and the breaking of the glass door at the office of the Paraguayan University Federation? What is behind them?

[Chavez] As far as I am concerned, these events reflect the lack of good civic manners. In some groups of our party there are some Colorado youths who have no experience and believe that problems can be solved with violence. We on the governing board are conducting the true politics of the Colorado Party. We say that any dissent must be worked out through a majority vote of the Colorados. Problems can only be solved by political and electoral measures. Shooting at the house of a fellow party member is an act of senselessness and malevolence.

[Trinidad] Mr President, it is said that, and you know this very well, there are militant sectors led by Mario Abdo Benitez and another led by you. Is there any truth to this?

[Chavez] This is true. There is a group of youths led by Mr Abdo Benitez, but I don't see that I lead any group. I do not have any group. I am not in favor of personalism or groupism. I act as president of the Colorado Party, as the president of all the Colorados, as well as representative of the governing board to conduct the affairs of the party. We are conducting party affairs normally.

[Trinidad] You recognize the existence of a movement led by Mario Abdo Benitez. Do you also recognize the existence of a confrontation within the governing board of the Colorado Party?

[Chavez] Undoubtedly, a group of Colorados led by governing board member Mario Abdo Benitez does exist. This does not mean that there has been a confrontation within the board. There is no confrontation within the board, the confrontation is outside.

[Trinidad] Mr President, they also say that they will have to resort to the party bases, that is, the local party chapters. Will the governing board be inclined to call a new convention in that case?

[Chavez] I do not believe that will be possible or advisable, because there is no reason to call a new convention. The political parties should call for special conventions to discuss matters of high national interest. However, to elect 10 or 12 members of the executive board of an auxiliary organization like the Ignacio A. Pane is not advisable. It is my opinion that neither the Colorado Party nor the local party chapters will respond to this attempt to convene a special convention.

[Trinidad] Professor, the MIC followers also say that many injustices were perpetrated in the last assemblies of local party chapters. They have mentioned those in Capiata and other places where they say the assemblies were almost assaulted by the delegates of the governing board. Do you have anything to say about these charges?

[Chavez] Those are falsehoods. To learn about the results of the local chapter assemblies, you have to talk with people who witnessed them. You have to beware of false informers. There were no assaults. I have the correct information from reliable sources that there were no assaults. That was a democratic assembly in which the majority won, and the Capiata local party chapter is working very well, with good members who are willing to work with the party governing board. What we do not allow or will we allow is that the auxiliary organizations or local party chapters oppose the board. This cannot happen, and we will not allow it.

[Trinidad] Professor, they also say that recent events like those in the Tacumbu jail, the engineering school, the law school, and the elections at the Ignacio A. Pane can be traced to the same reason: to destabilize the country. What can you say about this?

[Chavez] I can very positively affirm that the problems in the university are not related to the purpose of attacking the government. This involves a group of people in the school who have expressed their hatred of a professor. We investigated the affair, and it turned out that 99 percent of the students accept this professor and that the charges are baseless and the result of personal dislike.

[Trinidad] Dr Chavez, events like the recent ones have not taken place in the country in the past 2 decades. Why?

[Chavez] Well, for more than 2 decades the governing board has been conducting the nation's politics. We have solved great political problems in perfect harmony with the nation's president, General Stroessner, who is a good politician and patriot. The fact that in the past 2 years a small crisis has developed does not amount to a serious national political problem. A crisis over a person who is wanted in some position or a crisis created by someone out of personal interest is not a political problem. So they must not be confused with problems that can affect national politics. Our politics are well oriented, and they will succeed for the good of the country.

[Trinidad] Dr Chavez, what disciplinary measures are contemplated in the party's statute for cases like the ones we have been analyzing tonight?

[Chavez] We would have to conduct a very formal investigation, and then if indiscipline or attitudes contrary to the party's interest are found, the governing board would not hesitate to apply the sanctions, whether suspending or expelling those responsible from the party.

[Trinidad] I asked that question because the MIC people say they will continue to struggle and insist.

[Chavez] That's fine. Let them struggle, but within the rules of our statutes. Let them continue struggling and voicing their opinions for the good of the party, not to destroy it.

[Trinidad] In conclusion, Dr Chavez, we would like to know what the nation's president, General Alfredo Stroessner, thinks of all this?

[Chavez] I'll be glad to tell you. I have talked with President General Stroessner about these problems many times. He is a just man, and one who thinks calmly. He does not see these problems as ones that can cause confusion or destroy our party. He has always favored our party's unity, listening to everyone and then making the decision that is most beneficial for the party, the country, the government, and the Armed Forces.

BELAUNDE SAYS FISHING PROBLEM STRICTLY COMMERCIAL

PY011536 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] During a diplomatic corps dinner, Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Filatov approached President Belaunde to insist on the Soviet demands regarding the three embargoed Soviet fishing vessels. The president, who was slightly embarrassed by the event, responded politely but firmly that this is strictly a commercial affair and cannot be resolved through diplomatic channels.

The president responded in such a fashion because of the Soviet's inappropriate letter, which was submitted to the Foreign Ministry. The letter stated that the Soviet Union wished to address the Peruvian Government regarding the illegal actions of Peruvian officials that were detrimental to the Soviet fishing fleet.

The note was returned to the Soviet ambassador after circulating throughout the Foreign Ministry for 21 days. This is just one of the many scandals involving public officials and private businessmen who are hiding behind the Pacifico Corporation, a company which will have to reimburse the 4 billion soles it illegally received in Certex [export certificates].

ANDEAN PRESIDENTS TO PREPARE JOINT DECLARATION

PY290354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1951 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 28 Jun (APR) -- Carlos Roco, leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], has reported that the presidents of five Andean countries will be invited while in Lima to prepare and sign a joint declaration on the foreign debt and other regional problems when they meet on 28 July for the transfer of power in Peru.

Roca also reported that between 24 and 26 July some 20 democratic parties related to APRA will be invited to discuss issues related to the debt, integration, Latin American solidarity, and nonalignment. Roca has been charged with extending the official invitations to the heads of state, foreign ministers, political leaders, other personalities who will be in this capital for the inauguration of President-elect Alan Garcia, who will succeed President Fernando Belaunde Terry after winning the elections on 14 April 1985.

Regarding the joint declaration, he said that the invitations have been extended to the heads of state, namely to those of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela which with Peru are members of the Andean Pact. The new Peruvian Government has stated that the foreign debt and the tough conditions imposed by the industrialized nations have worsened the crisis of the developing nations, and has proposed a joint action to negotiate conditions that will not sacrifice these nations.

The presidents of the following countries have confirmed their visit to Lima, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay, and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The vice president of Ecuador and the foreign ministers of Brazil, Mexico, and Chile have also confirmed their visit. Roca added that guided by its nonalignment position, the APRA party has invited Cuba as well. Among the parties that APRA is inviting for the meeting before the transfer of power, Roca mentioned the Liberal Party of Colombia, the Dominican Revolutionary Party, the Costa Rican National Liberation Party, Demcoratic Action of Venezuela, the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico, the Radical Civic Union of Argentina, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia, and the Radical Party of Chile.

We want to know the opinion of the experts and politicians of these friendly parties. Perhaps a document of conclusions will be drawn from the meeting to set the basis for the policy to be followed by Alan Garcia during the next few years, Roca stated. Regarding the presidents' declaration, he said that it will probably be signed on 29 July, a day after the transfer of power.

CHIEF OF STAFF ON MIRAGE PURCHASE, SUBVERSION

PY011518 Paris AFP in Spanish 2150 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 30 Jun (AFP) -- Today Chief of Staff General Cesar Enrico Praelli revealed that President-elect Alan Garcia Perez will support the Armed Forces in fulfilling its lofty mission, especially with respect to the civilian programs for the development of the most remote towns in the country.

In a press interview at Jorge Chavez International Airport, Praelli said that matters related to the Armed Forces were discussed during a 1-hour meeting yesterday with the president-elect, who will take office on 28 July. Praelli announced that, during a second meeting, which is to take place sometime in the next few days, he will inform Garcia in greater detail about the programs that the Armed Forces are conducting in the country. On the other hand, Praelli reiterated that, despite some opposition, especially because of the economic crisis, the program for the purchase of Mirage 2000 fighter planes from France, a government-to-government deal that was struck years ago under conditions very favorable to Peru, continues unhampered. Gen Enrico Praelli said that the program to train Peruvian personnel in France, who will deliver the Mirage 2000's in 1986, will be continued.

Concerning the task of pacification of the subversive zones, Parelli stated with satisfaction that ones 5and7 in Ayacucho and Tingo Maria, respectively -- have already been pacified. Praelli concluded by stating that the centers of subversive activity have moved to the hills in La Libertad Department, north of Lima; and Ancash Department, northeast of Lima.

GARCIA'S APRA WILL CONTROL NEXT CONGRESS

PY020305 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 1 Jul (AFP) -- The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], the social democratic party that has taken Alan Garcia to the presidency, will have a large majority in the next Peruvian Congress, the National Electoral Board has officially announced. The Peruvian Congress will be made up of 60 senators, who can be joined by former President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero and incumbent President Fernando Belaunde as soon as he steps down, and of 180 deputies.

According to the official information released today, the Congress elected on 14 April will be made up as follows:

The Senate: APRA, 32 senators; United Left [IU] (Marxist), 15; Democratic Convergence (conservative), 7; Popular Action [AP] party (the ruling party), 5; and the Nationalist Left (center-left), 1.

The Chamber of Deputies: APRA, 107; IU, 49; Democratic Convergence, 12; AP, 10; the Nationalist Left, 1; and independents, 2.

LUSINCHI COMMENTS ON OIL PROBLEMS, POLICY

PA271655 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Yesterday, during the inauguration of the 41st annual meeting of the Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry [Fedecamaras], President Jaime Lusinchi stressed the problems which Venezuela is facing regarding oil in view of obstacles on the world market. The head of state spoke at the event, which is being held at Puerto La Cruz, to analyze the government's achievements and clarify Venezuela's position within OPEC. He also called on the business sector to reach a consensus in order to solve the country's problems.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] These difficult conditions, which Venezuela is not used to, force us to insist on the need to change our production and consumption patterns. Although we can still bank on a margin of oil resources which is by no means negligible, and although we are gearing our activities in this field to making them more profitable at the international level, it is no less true that the solution to this crisis lies largely within our borders, to the extent that we can readjust our internal production plant. The managerial sector's responsibility in this is preeminent. [end recording]

Fedecamaras President Adan Celis spoke of his efforts during these past 23 years. After pointing out achievements and failures, he broached the topic of oil and stressed that Venezuela must leave its options open to make amends and confront harmful activities by other countries.

[Begin Celis recording] Mr President, in view of the international instability affecting oil, and since this area is the most important for our nation, we feel it would be advisable to reach a national, and of course political, consensus in this regard. [end recording]

Says Country 'Must Remain' in OPEC

PA012001 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1551 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jun (DPA) -- President Jaime Lusinchi said here today that "Venezuela must remain within OPEC because it has a strong commitment to that international organization."

"There is freedom of opinion in Venezuela but I do not believe that our presence in OPEC should be revised. It is in Venezuela's best interest to remain in OPEC and preserve its leadership position."

Opinions are split on the eve of the OPEC meeting scheduled to open in Vienna on Friday, 5 July.

The Venezuelan Federation of Associations of Chamber and Commerce and Industry [Fedecamaras], the federation comprising businessmen and merchants of the private sector, requested a review of Venezuela's membership in OPEC. President Lusinchi reacted to this position in his statements. The Fedecamaras position coincides with that of oil experts and political spokesmen who favor the creation of an organization of only Latin American oil-producing countries.

On the opposite side are those who advocate the need to preserve and strengthen the international organization. One of them, well-known economist Domingo Maza Zavala, said "Venezuela must make every effort, short of undermining its fundamental interests, to save OPEC. An oil market without OPEC or with a splintered [quebrada] OPEC would be anarchic, speculative, dominated by the spot market, and gripped by a quick profit mentality."

LEFTISTS KIDNAP PSUM PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA020329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jul (AFP) -- The press spokesman of the United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM, formerly communist), has reported that Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, one of the party's leaders and a presidential candidate, was abducted in this city today. The source indicated that Martinez Verdugo, 60, was kidnapped by five armed individuals who described themselves as members of the Poor People's Party. The leader was abducted while at a research center of which he is the director.

The Poor People's Party is a leftist guerrilla group that declined during the 1970's when its leader Lucio Cabanas was killed.

BANK FIGURES ON FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS RELEASED

FL011749 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2324 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- According to data from the Bank of Mexico, the Mexican Government has paid $53.531 billion in interest on its foreign debt in the past 7 years. The bank says the figure quoted represents more than 50 percent of the country's total debt which to date totals $100 billion.

Bank statistics indicate that in 1978, Mexico paid foreign creditors $2.771 billion in interest while its debt was only $33.9 billion.

In 1982, when Mexico's foreign debt totaled $88 billion, approximately $12 billion was paid in interest.

In 1984, Mexico paid $10.218 billion in interest on its debt. The country's foreign debt increased between 1978-80 by $16 million and in 1982, it increased by $25 billion. [as received]

PRESIDENT LAUNCHES BORDER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PA290414 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Francisco Fortuno report]

[Text] Today President Miguel de la Madrid launched the northern border development program during a working tour of the northern states of Baja California, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas. The program will require an investment of more than 152 billion pesos this year to promote the agricultural, industrial, and commercial development of the northern border area. This program is basically to redirect and to spur economic activities along Mexico's northern border, which will benefit 38 municipalities in 6 states.

In Tijuana, the first place visited on his tour, President De la Madrid said that people from the northern border region have developed a deep nationalistic personality.

[Begin recording] I believe that here, Mexican nationalism is well-balanced and mature. We reaffirm our national identity in relations with the United States without exclusivism or hostility. [end recording]

De la Madrid added that the thousands of Mexicans who cross the border to work in the United States have made it possible for that country's economy to be competitive and to develop and thus they have been a positive factor.

[Begin recording] Our approach therefore cannot reject cooperation that we Mexicans wish would become closer and more productive, for the benefit of both parties, with the characteristics of a true friendship. There should be dignity in the relationship, respect for our own identity, and respect for our own political, economic, and social systems, which although different because of our history, tradition, and culture, are by no means incompatible. [end recording]

De la Madrid then traveled to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, where he spoke to representatives of the labor, industrial and business sectors. He said that the country's development cannot be a task exclusively for the authorities. De la Madrid pointed out that Mexico has a democratic planning system that requires the daily and permanent participation of diverse social groups, and stressed that Mexico does not need lessons in democracy from abroad.

[Begin recording] Therefore, we Mexicans can affirm that we are not only a political, electoral democracy; we are also a social democracy because we encourage the participation of the country's majorities in the daily decisionmaking process in an atmosphere of absolute respect for individual and group rights. Hence, we Mexicans do not need lessons in democracy from abroad. The Mexican democracy has been forged through our history and our struggles. Whatever its virtues and defects, it is ours, the one we can live with and the one we will continue to improve because, of course, we are not yet completely satisfied with what we have achieved. [end recording]

From Ciudad Juarez, President De la Madrid traveled to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, where he will resume his work schedule. President De la Mardid was accompanied by the secretaries of planning and budget, finance and public credit, commerce and industrial development, and urban development and ecology, as well as the comptroller general.

Further on Border Development

PA011635 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Report by Francisco Fortuno; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] President De la Madrid said in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, that Mexico's political model is not based on any doctrinaire's whim or imported dogma. He added that the national project that began with independence passed through times of destruction, violence, foreign interventions, and national discord that prevented the country's development. He said that those tiems have been left in the past.

[Begin recording] "We have been able to achieve social peace and political stability. During the past 50 years we have experienced the most fruitful and constructive era of our history." [end recording]

President De la Madrid added that the national project has yet to be totally achieved and that we are dissatisfied with a society in which there are inequalities, in which there is unequal regional development, and which is highly vulnerable to the problems of the international economy.

[Begin recording] "We have very deep and serious problems. However, in a calm analysis we must recognize that we are a country that is now stronger, more closely united, and more mature." [end recording]

The president stated this during a ceremony to open the northern development program in Tamaulipas State.

He indicated that Mexico lives next to the world's largest economic power, a market that involves great challenges but also great opportunities. He reiterated that the relations between Mexico and the United States must be based on dignity and mutual respect. President De la Madrid left for Mexico City at noon.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICA

FL011613 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 27 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- I stress that the Contadora Group has never sought to implement impossible biases, since its mediating function rejects any arrogant stances or impositions, advocating instead a search for formulas to help achieve peace and detente in Central America. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor made this statement while addressing a dinner hosted for Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

The Mexican foreign secretary noted that the international community is noticing with increasing concern the obstructions erected along the path to understanding and negotiation in the area. Opposing the elemental dictates for coexistence and the basic rules established to guarantee the security of nations, certain vested interests benefit from confrontation and constantly encourage discord and isolation among sister nations, he added.

Further on, Sepulveda Amor stressed that the political determination of the five regional countries in connection with the peace process is the only source of legitimacy for establishing a security system in Central America that will respect the rights of the other members of international society. Central America's circumstances pose a challenge for Latin America, as the warmongering tendency and spirit of confrontation lead the regional peoples toward one of the most critical stages of their history.

Foreign indebtedness, obstruction of trade currents, and insufficient financing for development are dangerous elements that aggravate the crisis. Its repercussions are projected to nations like Mexico and Uruguay, representing an additional risk for those peoples currently witnessing the deterioration of the emerging democracies.

For his part, the Uruguayan foreign minister reiterated his country's determination to defend peace and international legality. He also said that Uruguay will persist in the struggle alongside the Cartagena Group to demand additional solutions that will enable the developing nations to grow, export, and pay.

VALERO SAYS CONTADORA NOT FINISHED YET

PA280058 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Jun 85 pp 1, 11

[By reporters Juan Rodriguez and Fidel Samaniego]

[Excerpts] Deputy Foreign Secretary Ricardo Valero Becerra said yesterday that the Contadora Group has yet to reach its end; that the group is not in crisis in any way, and that the interruption of its peacemaking activities merely reflects the worsening of the problems in Central America, whose shaky stability is currently threatened by a resurgence of the complex situations plaguing it.

Upon his return from Costa Rica and Panama, the Mexican official said that the Central American countries have not acted in accordance with their commitments and that the nations that carry weight in the area, and are outside it, are not contributing positively to the peace efforts. Nevertheless, the Contadora Group will continue its efforts with greater vigor and will propose new avenues for addressing the most fundamental problems of the area. The deputy foreign secretary, who was interviewed at the airport, added that the initial phase of the OAS fact-finding commission inquiry on the conflicts between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has reached "an extremely satisfactory conclusion."

In this regard, he said that the mission, and especially Mexico, strictly adhered to the principles of objectivity and impartiality. He explained that interviews were held and that extensive documentation was drawn up on various persons, particularly eyewitnesses. Valero added that the work will continue next week in Washington and that a report will be submitted to the OAS. "I think that the work entrusted to us is not difficult and that the events under investigation are not isolated, but are part of the Central American problems," he added.

Valero remarked that this is not the first time that the Contadora Group has found its efforts interrupted, bogged down, or stalemated. This has occurred because of circumstances that run counter to the objectives of peace and development being pursued. He asserted: "The Contadora Group is not in crisis, but Central America is, and it is important that we ponder this and point out that the intensification of the crisis reflects the lack of understanding among the Central American countries."

Despite all discouraging signs one may see, none of the Central American nations questions the fact that the last venue at which the increasingly dangerous situation in their area can be stopped is precisely this group. Valero reiterated that the governments of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela will resume their efforts with renewed vigor and seek political and diplomatic negotiations, even though these endeavors were not backed at the Contadora Group's most recent meeting with the Central American representatives.

25 ARRESTED IN LARGE DRUG 'CRACKDOWN'

NC300756 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico, June 30 (AFP) -- Police here have announced the arrest of 25 suspected drug traffickers, including former anti-drug and Justice Ministry officials, in Mexico's biggest crackdown of its kind for several years. Besides the capital, the sweep covered the provinces of Durango, Sonora and Sinaloa in the north, where clandestine cultivation of the poppy and marijuana have increased, angering U.S. anti-narcotics agents across the border.

Among those being held was an ex-official in Mexico's anti-drug operations, Jaime Herrera, whom police said they suspected had organised trafficking. Police also accused him of links with the [word indistinct] Rafael Caro Quintero, whom they suspect of being a mastermind of regional drug trafficking, and of involvement in the murder of U.S. FBI anti-narcotics agent Enrique Camarena.

Mr Camarena, sent south to cooperate with his Mexican colleagues, was kidnapped in broad daylight in Guadalajara, Mexico's second largest city, in February. His body was found five days later near a ranch in central Mexico.

Drug runners in northern Mexico are aided by the length -- 3,000 km (1,850 miles) -- of the border with the United States. Police did not say when the arrests took place.

CONATO MEMBERS STRIKE; TRANSPORTATION 'NORMAL'

PA011920 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The strike called today by the National Council of Organized Workers [Conato] did not seem to have the strength to unify the working masses, although vehicular traffic was blocked in some areas. Early today, Conato members headed toward Plaza Cinco de Mayo in a demonstration to outline their position and turn the area into a workers' headquarters. Not all of Panama City's stores are closed, but some are keeping their doors closed as a precautionary measure.

Transportation in the capital has been normal up to this time. However, this normal operation has been somewhat hindered by the closing of some streets in the metropolitan area. The first incident took place early this morning when a state-owned vehicle was set on fire in areas near H Street and the National Institute facilities. Institute students denied that they set fire to the vehicle and blamed elements that infiltrated their ranks. However, spokesmen for the students said that they are on strike because they oppose the amendments to the labor code. The photographs of the incident you are now seeing were taken exclusively by RPC television cameramen. Other reports indicate that obstacles were to prevent the normal circulation of vehicular traffic on the Transisthmian Highway.

Conato leaders asserted that even though the entire labor movement has not joined the strike, it is expected to gain strength in the next few hours. Other labor leaders, including Ricardo Monterrey [secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama] denied any basis for the labor strike, stressing that this should be the last card played.

Student Demonstrators Block Streets

PA020148 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Students of the National Institute, of the Melchor Lasso de la Vega Arts and Crafts School, and of the University of Panama today blocked several main streets, such as Via Bolivar, the Tumba Muerto Highway, and Central Avenue beginning at the Fifth of May Plaza, which led to incidents and resulted in a toll of several persons injured by flying rocks and the shutdown of the Central Avenue shops. Some of the stores were the targets of vandalism.

The incidents were provoked by the students to support the strike ordered by the National Council of Organized Workers, Conato, as of this morning to protest planned labor code reforms. The students' support of the Conato strike caused chaos in the city due to the blocking of important streets. The disturbances were prolonged, and the demonstrators caused damage to the Finance and Treasury Ministry building on Peru Avenue and the Labor Ministry offices on Via Espana.

The antiriot units of the National Defense Forces went into action to reestablish order, but they were the target of a heavy shower of stones. Near the National Institute several business establishments were stoned and later robbed by groups. Student spokespersons said that in spite of their support for the Conato strike, they will not call a strike, but they will stage 1-hour demonstrations. Approximately 30 members of the National Defense Forces were treated by doctors at the Victoriano Lorenzo Center for injuries sustained during today's disturbances. Several men suffered bone fractures from the thrown rocks.

Schools Closed

PA020149 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Today the education minister ordered the closing of the National Institute and the Melchor Lasso de la Vega Arts and Crafts School as a result of the incidents that took place today in this city. Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma sent a letter this afternoon to Police Chief Lt Col Leonidas Macias requesting cooperation from the police department in order to guarantee the constitutional right of freedom of transit, which should not be violated by student demonstrations that are violating the national Constitution and Education Ministry regulations.

President Calls for Dialogue

PA292228 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Note sent by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta to Ricardo Monterrey, secretary general, and other members of the executive committee of the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama, CTRP -- date not given]

[Text] I have read with great interest the communique you sent me on behalf of the CTRP. I wish to say that I share your concern over our country's problems, and I admit that the Panamanian labor movement can greatly contribute to the solution of these problems. I wish to reiterate the government's point of view to the effect that a national dialogue, with adequate participation, is the appropriate method for jointly solving all of our problems.

Your proposal complements our proposal for a national dialogue, which should be attended by authorized representatives of the agricultural, industrial, and public sectors, and should take into consideration the conerns of each of these sectors. In order to cover all aspects of the dialogue, the government will be represented by the following: Ministers of planning and economic policy, labor and social welfare, commerce and industries, agricultural development, and the Presidency, along with their assistants. I am inviting the other sectors to appoint their delegates so that on Tuesday, 2 July, at the latest, we can begin to work on the national dialogue. I would be very pleased if the trade union sector were to be among the first to appoint delegates.

Concerning the other points on which you asked for an explanation, I wish to report that the executive branch has not made any plans whatsoever to call for special sessions of the Legislative Assembly with the purpose of imposing an amendment to the labor code. We have always believed that the first step to take on this issue, as well as other issues of economic policy, should be to consult and negotiate with the pertinent groups, which we will do at the meetings to be held on the topic of national development. The documents which have been circulating recently on the labor issue are proposals and do not constitute official draft laws, which would have to be the result of the necessary consultations.

I am pleased to reiterate the call to all national sectors to appoint their representatives to the national dialogue, the purpose of which will be to define and update specific measures of economic policy that are necessary for the national recovery process. As you yourselves point out, we should not fear immediate actions in order to solve the serious national problems.

With my best wishes, sincerely yours,

[Signed] Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president

COSTA RICA

FAVORABLE OAS RULING ON BORDER INCIDENT EXPECTED

PA302312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has broken his self-imposed silence on the OAS commission's investigation of the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border incident to issue a brief reaction statement to press reports that foresee an OAS ruling in favor of Costa Rica on its conflict with Nicaragua. Although the president declined to comment on the press reports in any depth, he optimistically stated that there is apparently good news for Costa Rica.

The press reports in question cite OAS diplomatic circles' comments that the OAS commission's report [on the Las Crucitas border incident] is totally favorable to Costa Rica; that is, that it will confirm Costa Rica's claim that the Costa Rican civil guardsmen were attacked by a Sandinist People's Army patrol. The veracity of the press reports seem to be confirmed by the fact that reports from Managua indicate that [Nicaraguan Defense Minister] Humberto Ortega is extremely upset with the OAS.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez stated that reports he has received on the work of the OAS commission headed by OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares are very encouraging.

Reports from Managua indicate that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has expressed reservations about the work of the special commission that investigated in situ at Las Crucitas the clash between the Sandinists and the Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol.

RAILROAD WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

PA011949 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Interview with Ricardo Thompson, labor leader and Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers, CCTD, delegate, by Hugo Espinoza; date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Espinoza] The strike by workers of the Coata Rican Railways [Fecosa] has begun. Approximately 3,000 workers have gone on strike to protest the delays in obtaining wage adjustments and other demands they have been making for a long time. We are with Ricardo Thompson, a labor leader and a delegate of the Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers, who will tell us if the strike is total or partial and whether it is just for a few hours or for an indefinite period. In short, what is the workers' position?

[Thompson] First, we want to clarify that this strike, that began at 0000 today, is not only for wages, but also to demand improvement in the railroad. We want to make this clear because often the public has a different idea. We want the people to know that the workers want to improve the country's railroad service. The strike that began today is total from Limon to Puntarenas. All of the workers are ready to continue the strike until an agreement is reached with the government to achieve our objectives. A meeting at Presidential House may be scheduled for sometime today. A commission will apparently deal with this problem. We are happy about this because the government is becoming concerned about the situation affecting the railroad and the strike that we began today.

[Espinoza] You say that you want more resources allocated to Fecosa so that the railroad can improve services. What are the deficiencies due to the lack of resources?

[Thompson] Well, beginning with the workers, they do not have social benefits. When their families are sick they cannot go to the social security hospitals. There are not sufficient resources for the repair of machinery and tracks. If the institution's administration is concerned about solving this situation, then the railroad can operate efficiently. However, if the administration is not concerned, then it will be very hard to achieve efficient service. These things greatly affect the railroad. This is not just a wage issue. However, we must admit that since 1984, Fecosa workers have not received wage readjustments. Nevertheless, the strike is not for that reason alone. Instead, we are asking the government to pay attention to this institution because if it goes under, 3,000 of its workers will be jobless and unable to support their families. Then, they would join the growing army of unemployed in the country.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY MANUAL SETS HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

PA010004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 30 Jun 85

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Text] 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Army has established norms to enforce respect for human rights in the capture of guerrillas or common criminals, according to the deputy public security minister, Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila. The military chief, in an interview with ACAN-EFE, displayed a pamphlet on human rights, which was distributed recently to the security corps. The manual establishes that any person charged with subversive crimes must be arrested by properly uniformed personnel and that anyone making an arrest in civilian clothes for opportunity or security reasons, must be duly authorized to do so.

In addition, the agents must identify themselves as members of the Armed Forces at the time of the arrest, make sure of the identity of the persons arrested, and not arrest anyone not included in the orders received. If the arrest is made for a common crime, the arrested person must be turned over to the appropriate authorities within 72 hours, and if the arrest is for a political crime, the authorities will have 15 days in which to decide whether to consign the prisoner to a military jurisdiction, if merited, or to release him.

By the same token, the document states that in cases where the arrested person is a pregnant woman, besides providing proper medical attention, she must be lodged where she will be comfortable. No action may be taken against minors under 16 years of age charged with common crimes, but they will be turned over immediatly to a juvenile court. Minors under 16 charged with participating in crimes against the state shall be kept in special places and not mixed with adult prisoners. Furthermore, they will be immediately turned over to a military judge following an informal interrogation.

The Army manual establishes that when a captured person is injured or sick, that person will immediately be given medical treatment either within the security corps or in a hospital, under the proper custody. Those under provisional arrest will be allowed to receive the visits exclusively by the International Red Cross, the Human Rights Commission, the Legal Aid Office of the Salvadoran archbishopric, and the judges in charge.

"For no reason or under any order, will a prisoner be subjected to torture, insults, extended physical exercise, intimidation, or moral coercion that may assault his physical moral integrity," the Army manual indicates.

FMLN KILLS 12 GUARDSMEN IN LOS MANGOS AMBUSH

PA302109 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Report issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee in San Salvador; date not given]

[Text] Twelve National Guard heroes were killed at approximately 0730 today when they were ambushed by a large number of terrorists near the place known as Los Mangos, in the municipality of Tierra Blanca in Usulutan Department, some 92 km east of this capital. In addition, three guardsmen were wounded. It is not known how many casualties were sustained by the extremists.

The 12 National Guard heroes who gave their lives for the cause of democracy in our country are: Corporal Herbert Orlando Flores and guardsmen Pedro Hernandez, Hector Hernandez, Joel Olivo, Ramiro Cerna, Juan Aparicio, William Pineda, Sebastian Juarez, Jesus Segovia, Jose Ines Menendez, Jose Atilio Chavez, and Eduardo Franco Monge. The wounded were guardsmen Alberto [name indistinct] Vasquez, Ruben Antonio Hernandez, and Jose Rigoberto Alfaro.

Meanwhile, former terrorist Pedro Chavez turned himself in to members of the Atlacatal Battalion in the village of San Francisco, Suchitoto jurisdiction.

The terrorist criminals of the FMLN-FDR have continued to undermine the security and tranquillity of all Salvadorans. Romillo Terraza and Lina Umana accidentally activated an explosive device placed by the terrorists in El Garrobo canton, Metapal jurisdiction in the western Department of Santa Ana. Lina Umana was seriously injured, while Romilio Terraza lost his left leg. This is how the FMLN-FDR fight for the Salvadoran people: by shedding their blood and destroying them.

COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS UNDER WAY

PA302137 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Jun 85 pp 4, 29

[Text] Four Army counterinsurgency operations are under way in the San Miguel, Chalatenango, and Usulutan Departments, and on the northern sector of Guazapa Hill. According to military spokesmen, approximately 5,000 troops from different garrisons in the country are taking part in the operations supported by artillery and the Air Force.

The same spokesmen indicated that at the conclusion of the first phase of one of the operations in the northern sector of Morazan Department, rapid deployment troops were sent to the northern part of San Miguel Department, where they are engaged in tracking, patrolling, and counterinsurgency operations in the rural sectors of Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Gerardo, Carolina, and others.

There is a continuous search for terrorist elements in Usulutan and Chalatenango Departments, where from time to time terrorist groups carry out harassment actions in the towns, villages, and cantons. The other continuous operation is on the northern part of Guazapa Hill in San Salvador Department.

Yesterday morning and for several hours, elements of the 1st Infantry Brigade made some progress in that area. Artillery units carried out a support action against supposed subversive positions, while the troops advanced. No official reports have yet been received on the military actions in Guazapa and the other conflict areas in the San Miguel, Usulutan, and Chalatenango Departments.

WORKERS DENY FACTORY FIRE CAUSED BY DYNAMITE

PA302244 San Salvador DIARIO EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] San Miguel -- The "agave" factory was neither dynamited nor mined as some reports claimed, according to the workers of that factory, which is located in El Platanar canton, in Moncagua. The workers indicated that the losses are important in terms of raw materials and manufactured products, which were destroyed as result of a fire of as yet unknown origin. The same workers denied reports that the plant was dynamited, as they would have been the first to know about it, and there probably would have been some injured or dead.

The workers, including laboreres, watchmen, doormen, and guards, said that on the night of the fire, last Tuesday, there were approximately 125 persons working the night shift. Some of them gave the alarm when they discovered that the raw materials and the stored manufactured products had caught fire unexpectedly. Most of these materials were destroyed by the fire.

The workers said the factory provides work for over 500 persons, which benefits the same number of families in the region directly. Many others also benefit indirectly from that industrial activity. Meanwhile, administrative employees said the damage is being appraised to determine the losses. They added that despite the fire, the factory will continue operating without difficulty, as the equipment and machinery were not damaged. They admitted that the region where the factory is located, as well as the rest of the eastern region, is a conflict area due to the presence of guerrilla groups. They noted, however, that the Army has full control of the area.

They asked the subversive groups did not not damage the factory and avoided affecting the 500 families who benefit from it.

UNGO EXPRESSES MNR VIEW OF ZONA ROSA INCIDENT

PA012105 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Communique read by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, and president of the FDR, via telephone from Mexico City, during an interview with unidentified Radio Cadena Sonora reporter; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ungo] I wish to use this opportunity Radio Cadena Sonora has given me to read a communique issued by my party, the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR]. This communique was signed by the MNR's political commission. It is a message addressed to the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world. The communique reads as follows:

The National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, a member of the FDR, in view of the incident that occurred on 19 June in San Salvador, considers it of importance to state that:

1. For over 5 years a just war has been waged in El Salvador. This war is rooted in deep social injustices and in the exclusionary and repressive system that practices state terrorism on a large scale. More than 60,000 killings that have not been investigated or punished are proof of this.

2. In the struggle for peace, justice, and democracy, the MNR reaffirms its determination to remain within and strengthen the FDR-FMLN, preserving its autonomy and identity.

3. It is for this precise reason that the MNR does not share in or approve of all the actions that some of our allies may carry out, such as the unfortunate incident that occurred on 19 May [as heard] in the Zona Rosa.

4. This situation occurred within the context of government violence, an indispensable element in the military plan of counterinsurgency promoted throughout the country with the help, advice, and intervention of the Reagan administration, developing a dirty war which is condemned by the international community. The murders of the U.S. agrarian advisers, U.S. nuns, foreign reporters, Msgr Oscar A. Romero, Enrique Alvarez, and other FDR leaders, among them our companero Enrique Barrera, have not moved or motivated a real investigation by President Reagan and President Duarte.

5. The MNR is convinced that only through dialogue and negotiation can peace be achieved and a war that has been imposed on the people ended. Consequently, the Reagan administration and the Duarte government are responsible for the prolongation of the political military conflict in the country when they hinder dialogue as a means for a political solution.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, what is the FDR is and MNR's position regarding the dialogue, which is currently at a standstill?

[Ungo] We have presented repeated proposals through the intermediary, the archbishop of San Salvador, to the Duarte government. However, until now we have received only evasive answers. For the time being the dialogue has been frozen because of the Salvadoran Government.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI ON 'DUARTE BATTALION'

PA301639 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A terrorist battalion was recently sworn in in San Salvador. The battalion is trained and supplied by the gringos to repress the workers. Therefore, we call it the Jose Napoleon Duarte Battalion. This battalion of (?1,200) soldiers was trained by U.S. advisers for several months.

The terrorist actions of the Jose Napoleon Duarte Battalion are directly aimed against the workers, precisely against the workers just struggle to obtain better living conditions. The workers struggle has disconcerted the regime and forced it into a crisis. [Words indistinct] The military characteristics of this battalion are not precisely to cope with the guerrilla activities of our urban commando groups. The urban guerrilla groups have been undefeatable from the very beginning. This battalion is designed to repress the workers. The high command of the Christian Democratic Party has tried to justify the creation of this battalion arguing that the aim is to counter the heroic revolutionary action of our execution of the Yankee advisers.

According to Duarte and the high command, [words indistinct] regretting the death of the main advisers had good intentions when announcing their [word indistinct] with another genocidal battalion, with another force specialized in terror and trained and formed by the same Yankee advisers. Duarte's policy is so far from the real interests and rights of the people that he never imagined that the reaction of the people and other democratic sectors in El Salvador would be completely opposed to what he wanted.

In our country, no one has forgotten the crimes and the genocide of the [words indistinct] and ordered by Duarte in 1980.

Justice demands justice. Justice demands the suspension of terrorism by the death squads and the Armed Forces. The Salvadoran Indians and peasants are demanding justice for the slaughter and massacres committed against their people and for the destruction of their homes and crops.

The entire population has repudiated the propaganda campaign unleashed by the oligarchs, the regime, and the high command concerning the revolutionary action of 19 June in the Zona Rosa in San Benito, and has condemned the measures [words indistinct] of the conflict announced by the warmongering Yankee regime and (?reiterated) by the puppet Christian Democrats.

Within this same framework, our people [words indistinct] the creation of this new terrorist battalion that will bring more deaths and terror in the cities and among the workers.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON WORKERS DEMONSTRATION

PA302027 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] This Saturday thousands of brethren workers affiliated with over 60 trade unions demonstrated in the San Salvador streets in solidarity with the just struggle of the brethren workers of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA] and demanded that the Duarte regime fulfill other commitments.

The group of workers left at mid-morning from the Cuscatlan Park and toured the main streets of the city unitl it reached the so-called Legislative Assembly. The workers were carrying banners and posters on the solidarity and unity of the working class. Chanting slogans such as "Go away, go away," the thousands of workers demanded that the Duarte regime dismiss the undesirable Perdomo as ANDA president. A spokesman for the Autonomous Executive Port Commission [CEPA] said that Perdomo is apparently related to Duarte and that is the reason the undesirable Perdomo is still in ANDA against the will of thousands of workers.

The workers presented other demands this Saturday in San Salvador, such as reducing the high cost of living, ending repression, trying and punishing those responsible for crimes and outrages against the people, freeing political prisoners, and other just demands. Workers from municipal, state, and private enterprises, bank workers, and teachers participated in this demonstration, all in solidarity with the ANDA workers in their struggle to eradicate the corruption.

Once again the San Salvador streets are the stage for another struggle of the working class to achieve their demands and rights. Only the working class takes to the streets to demand what belongs to them. The Durate regime is trying to ignore the workers struggle and is trying to make due with the policy of letting them cry by not satisfying any of their demands. Duarte should not deceive himself.

The problems of the working class are hunger, poverty, and repression. When and if these problems are not solved, the working class will move on to other levels of struggle until it has achieved its rights. Forward, workers! Strengthen your unity and the proletarian awareness. Forward, workers! What is happening in our fatherland cannot be a war between two armies. [Words indistinct] with the workers, the peasants, the teachers, [word indistinct], the students, the market vendors, [word indistinct], the students, the market vendors. Everyone has risen up to say: Enough of this exploitation, enough of the surrender of our fatherland to the selfish foreign interests. This is the mobilization, the gigantic mobilization of the humble and exploited, of those of us who have nothing. We are the people who have already offered 50,000 dead, and we do not surrender, nor will we ever surrender. Forward, workers! Deepen your organization! Strengthen the unity and solidarity. In the combat trenches and on the battlefronts, the workers in arms are fulfilling their duties. This is the struggle of the entire people, and the people who struggle always win.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OFFICIAL VISITS

PA272158 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Today, upon his return from a 2-week trip, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said that Guatemala is improving its international image, and its requests for political and economic aid are being more favorably received by countries, which until recently favored isolating it from the international community.

Andrade Diaz-Duran received Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi's assurances that that country will continue supplying oil to Guatemala. Moreover, in Washington, he dealt with matters related to financial aid and received a positive response, as became apparent today when he was informed that the country will receive a $5 million increase in funds for an agricultural development program. In political terms U.S., Venezuelan, and European observers will come to Guatemala during the November elections, as promised to Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran during his trip. At a press conference held today, the minister reported on his trip.

In Washington, where he went after Venezuela, Andrade Diaz-Duran met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz; Elliot Abrams, new assistant secretary for inter-American affairs; Assistant Defense Minister Fred C. Ikle; congressional Democratic Majority Leader Jim Wright; and Congressmen [Dante] Fascell; Alexander [not further identified]; and others. The Guatemalan minister, Andrade Diaz-Duran, described the atmosphere at the U.S. capital as follows:

"I sensed a great change between what I saw during my previous visit to Washington in May of last year and what I found in June of this year. For sure, there has been a very clear and positive change in attitude toward Guatemala."

The foreign minister stressed the economic impact that change in attitude in the U.S. Government and congressional circles may have. He said: "There has been a change in terms of economic aid. As you know, the U.S. Congress has approved aid for over $60 million, including $10 million in military aid for fiscal year 1986, which starts in October. However, that was not the purpose of that visit.

"Instead, I particularly sought to explain our [electoral] process and to request that observers from the major U.S. political parties be sent for the November elections."

In the FRG, the next stop on his trip, Andrade Diaz-Duran received a pledge for 20 million Deutsch marks, equivalent to $7 million, to be used for aid programs to Guatemala. There will be greater aid when a constitutional government takes office here in January 1986. Andrade Diaz-Duran recapped the FRG's legislative and government reaction to his visit, saying:

"I must stress that the FRG Government and Bundestag recognize the Guatemalan policy of (?adherence) to the peace process conducted through the Contadora Group. We have received encoragement to continue in that same direction."

While in Brussels, the Guatemalan foreign relations minister met with Claude Cheysson, former French external affairs minister and current EEC official, about whom he said:

"He has recognized that the aid provided in recent years to Guatemala has been very small, and concurred on the need to significantly increase it and to begin efforts to finalize that aid in early or mid-1986 at the latest."

In conclusion, Andrade Diaz-Duran made the following comment on his meeting with Spanish Foreign Relations Fernando Moran in the Hague, in the Netherlands:

"On the occasion of the official visit to the Netherlands by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Fernando Moran, and top Spanish officials, we met informally at the residence of the Netherland's Prime Minister in the Hague, shortly before I left for the United States. Likewise, we found a great deal of understanding. Foreign Minister Moran learned about our political concerns and interests. Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez is highly interested in the Guatemalan election process. Although the Spanish Government is not accustomed to sending observers to elections in friendly countries, they have confirmed to us that Spain will cooperate to enable deputies of the Spanish Cortes from different party blocs to come to Guatemala at the appropriate time."

Questioned upon his return from Venezuela, the United States, and Europe, Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran said that he discussed the topic of oil supply to Guatemala during his talks with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

He noted that Guatemala and the other Central American countries are seriously concerned about the arms race in Central America, the Contadora Group's stalemate and the spread of international terrorism. He said that the Contadora process is experiencing a very serious stalemate with, as he put it, the abrupt ending of the last meeting in Panama. In addition he called for a regional political agreement to curb the arms race in Central America. The minister condemned the scourge of international terrorism in the following statement:

"All acts of terrorism are censurable. The Guatemalan Government vigorously condemns such (?tactics). It would seem as if international terrorism were spreading everywhere. We have followed carefully the developments regarding the TWA airplane which was hijacked on a flight from Athens to Rome. We express our solidarity with the families of those held hostage in Beirut. Likewise, the terrorist attacks at the Frankfurt and Tokyo airports, the explosion of the Air India airplane as it was approaching Dublin, Ireland have truly disturbed us. Truly, there is a wave of terrorism.

"Fanaticism seems to be prevailing now. However, I feel that men of goodwill and responsible governments must calmly and decisively face this situation which seeks to dehumanize and (?stir up) conflict among nations, and, especially, toward the international community's entire structural framework."

HONDURAS

ARRIAGA DISCUSSES SALVADORAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

PA272003 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The problems that some Salvadoran refugees cause for the Honduran Government by cooperating with the Salvadoran guerrillas were discussed yesterday by the National Security Council. Regarding yesterday's meeting, Presidency Secretary Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta said:

[Begin recording] [Arriaga] The National Security Council mainly discussed the problem of the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. The fact is that (?many) refugees are cooperating with the guerrillas who operate in Salvadoran territory, and this has created some problems for the Honduran Government. These problems are worsened by the fact that we have a rather long border with El Salvador, and this border has not been definitely demarcated.

Yesterday's meeting was solely and exclusively to discuss the difficult situation we are experiencing along the border. As you may have noticed, the meeting was rather short. We discussed the problem of the refugees, a problem that interests the Government Ministry, the Honduran Army, and the central government.

[Reporter] Mr Secretary, it has been said that those refugee camps serve as sanctuaries for some Salvadoran guerrillas.

[Arriaga] This is based on a rumor, but it is being investigated. However, the government authorities who have been to these camps have not been able to give us exact information regarding the number of people there. They do not know how many men, women, children, old people, and youths live at these camps. A census is necessary; the country needs this census because we must enforce the country's sovereignty in this area.

[Reporter] Mr Secretary, what kind of measures will the government adopt?

[Arriaga] We have always believed that the refugees should not be too close to the border. In this manner incidents between the two armies can be prevented. The Honduran Army is protecting our border, and El Salvador is protecting its border. Problems like the one you just mentioned can be caused by the presence of the refugees too near the border. However, we are not aware of the camps being sanctuaries for guerrillas. This has not been proven, and as I already said we have not had the opportunity to prove this because access to these camps is allowed only to the UN and not to the Honduran Government.

[Reporter] Why is the Army not allowed in these areas?

[Arriaga] This does not mean that we cannot exercise our sovereignty over this area, but as you know the refugees are protected by international law, and these situations are respected. [end recording]

INSTALLATION OF VOA REPEATER STATION REJECTED

PA010336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jun (AFP) -- The Honduran Government has rejected the installation of a Voice of Americas (VOA) repeater in Honduras for the time being, although negotiations to that effect will continue, a reliable source told AFP in Tegucigalpa. The source said that it will apparently not be possible to install the repeater during the current administration of President Roberto Suazo Cordova, whose term ends on 27 January 1986.

The station, if approved, will be installed at the port of San Lorenzo, on the Pacific Ocean, in the Golfo de Fonseca, the waters of which are under the shared jurisdiction of Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador. Press media reported that the operation of that repeater would violate the Honduran Constitution, which stipulates that radio stations "must be in Honduran hands."

The source told AFP that the opinion of the leading Honduran authorities who are negotiating the installation of the VOA repeater is divided. The negotiations between the U.S. and Honduran Governments began 1 year ago and the most recent round ended in failure last week. However, talks will continue in Tegucigalpa in mid-August.

1,000 SOLDIERS TO PARTICIPATE IN JOINT EXERCISES

PA282325 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Yesterday, Honduran military sources confirmed that 1,000 Honduran soldiers will participate in the "Cabanas-85" maneuvers, which are being conducted in mountainous zones in southeast Yoro Department. A U.S. military spokesman stated that 1,800 U.S. Army troops, assigned to planning duties, will join those maneuvers, which have been under way since 7 June.

On Thursday and Friday, 5,000 tons of machinery and equipment needed to open a 22 km-long road linking the towns of Jocon and San Lorenzo in Yoro Department were unloaded at Puerto Castilla. The road, which must be finished by 11 September, constitutes the basic element of the "Cabanas-85" maneuvers, since it will be used to train U.S. soldiers and a small Honduran contingent on how to build roads expeditiously.

U.S. Major Michael Johnson said that the road's construction requires cutting through mountains, building bridges, doing drainage work, and opening ditches so as to ensure the road's durability.

Honduran Armed Forces spokesmen said that combined forces from the two armies will conduct a joint counterinsurgency exercise in the same mountainous zone in Yoro Department during the last 5 days of August.

The 1,000 soldiers who will see action in the war games belong to the 4th Battalion of La Ceiba; the 2d Airborne Battalion known as the Special Strategic Group, [Agrupamiento Tactico Especial], ATE, of Tamara; the 1st Engineers Battalion of Siguatepeque; and the 2d Artillery Battalion of Pinalejo, Santa Barbara Department. In addition to the impressive amount of equipment that arrived in Puerto Castilla aboard two vessels last week, equipment from the Secretariat for Communications, Public Works, and Transport will also be used. The U.S. contingent comes from various units, including Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Clayton, Panama; Fort Lee, Virginia; Fort Carson, Colorado; and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA NOTES MONGE REPLY ON DIALOGUE

PA020429 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0357 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporters at the Maria Auxiliadora neighborhood following the "Face the People" program -- live]

[Text] [Question] Good evening, Commander. Has President Monge replied to the Nicaraguan proposal?

[Ortega] We have received a letter in which he says he is willing to talk about the subject. We are now preparing an answer to his letter, and we will announce the contents tomorrow. The important thing is that we accepted the dialogue on this subject with Costa Rica, and we believe it would be important if this dialogue on the issue of the neutral zone were to be held with the Contadora Group and France.

[Question] There have been over 20 armed provocations against La Penca from Costa Rica in the past 10 days. What do you have to say about this?

[Ortega] We have kept all international organizations posted on this, as well as the Costa Rican Government so it could take the pertinent measures so that the mercenary troops occupying its territory do not continue using it to launch attacks against Nicaragua. As is well known, the international press has visited the area and has seen the situation. Many of them have been in danger in view of these attacks that have been originating from Costa Rican territory.

[Question] Commander, does Nicaragua maintain its proposal to the OAS?

[Ortega] No, we decided to suspend it indefinitely because a resolution has been issued since the commission visited Costa Rica. We were interested in the commission visiting Nicaragua prior to issuing the resolution. We expect that the resolution will be discussed in order to see if another type of testimony is necessary.

[Question] Commander, concerning the kidnapping of U.S. citizens...

[Ortega -- interrupting] Remember that the resolution says that there are counter-revolutionary forces in Costa Rican territory, and it adds that at no time did our troops enter Costa Rican territory. That is the most important part of the report.

[Question] Commander, concerning the kidnapping of U.S. citizens, President Reagan has talked about taking reprisals, and White House advisers today referred to places where reprisals might be taken in order to attack terrorism at its very roots and origins; for example bombing training camps, arsenals, and so forth. Among the countries they mention are Nicaragua and Cuba, in Latin America. Would you comment on this?

[Ortega] This is part of the U.S. policy of provocations. It is a policy of lies to justify its terrorist policy. If the United States wants to attack terrorism, the first thing it has to do is to set an example by putting an end to its policy of terrorism against Nicaragua.

ORTEGA ASSESSES SANDINIST REVOLUTION'S 6 YEARS

PA012018 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra by Radio Sandino correspondent Oscar Alvarez; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Assessing the 6 years of the Sandinist people's revolution, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, presidetn of the Republic, has said that the revolutionary process and the FSLN are the people, and that the people's integration with the FSLN grows stronger each day. Commenting on statements by extreme leftist political sectors saying the Sandinist regime is a petite bourgeois regime, and by extreme rightist sectors, saying it is a communist regime, Commander Ortega Saavedra labeled those views as concurring opinions, that is, that the extremes meet.

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra commented on the 6 years of the Sandinist people's revolution to be commemorated on 19 July. The revolutionary leader stressed that throughout these 6 years, the Nicaraguan people have efficiently participated in the revolutionary tasks and in the FSLN. Commander Ortega Saavedra also praised the march toward building a new society, thanks to the working people's drive. He explained that there is a concurrence of views by our country's extreme right and left sectors, which have branded this government as a petite bourgeois regime according to the extreme left sectors, or as a totalitarian regime, according to the extreme right sectors. Here is Commander Ortega Saavedra commenting on the Sandinist revolution's advances.

[Ortega] The FSLN is part of the people it is the people itself, and although we are waging a very difficult struggle, the people's integration with the FSLN is strong. That is very important. Otherwise, we could not even account for how we have been able to defeat the U.S. aggressive policy.

[Alvarez] Commander, rightist sectors are saying that this is a totalitarian or communist regime, whereas some extreme leftist sectors are saying that this is a petite bourgeois regime. How does the FSLN label this government?

[Ortega] In every revolution there is the tendency for extremes to meet, the extreme-right sector with the extreme-left sector. [Words indistinct] conscience, where extremes meet, playing along with the imperialist policy that is trying to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Alvarez] Currently, what is the result of the FSLN's nonalignment policy?

[Ortega] The result is that our policy is gaining strength at the international level. Our country is respected all over the world, by the nonaligned nations; and this constitutes an achievement of the revolution. [end recording]

ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON OAS REPORT, BORDER ZONE

PA291945 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0031 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Telephone interview with Edgar Parrales, ambassador to the OAS, by an unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] It is now 1831, that is 2031 in Washington. We are in contact with Companero Edgar Parrales at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington.

A few minutes ago, we read a dispatch on the OAS investigation and its results, as well as the suspension of a meeting requested by Nicaragua. This is a direct line from Washington. Edgar Parrales, ambassador to the OAS, what really happened today at the OAS? Good evening, Companero Edgar.

[Parrales] Yes, Nicaragua convoked a special session of the OAS Permanent Council to discuss a Nicaraguan invitation, which was made via a letter from President Daniel Ortega to the Permanent Council president, for an OAS investigating commission to travel to Nicaraguan territory to conduct an in situ investigation of the border area with Costa Rica to study evidence in Nicaraguan hands relating to an investigation that is under way.

Of course, we believe that such an initiative would have shed much light on the general situation. With that objective in mind, [words indistinct] draft resolution project that we distributed among our colleagues for their consideration prior to the meeting. We wanted to receive their suggestions and to brief them on what we are really requesting. Essentially, we were requesting an expansion of the orders of the commission to include a visit to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan thesis was that with an expansion of the orders, there would be a single order, an expanded order. Therefore, the commission would issue a single report with the only difference being that it would have been an expanded, single report. There would be a single report. Therefore, a report on the investigation carried out in Costa Rica could not have been published before an investigation in Nicaragua was finalized and the two reports integrated to produce a single report. That was our idea.

Costa Rica was against this. They claimed that this would involve two resolutions, two orders, and, therefore, also two reports. Well, we presented our stand to the various missions or embassies at the OAS, and it was well received; I could say that there was almost full support for expanding the orders to allow the commission to visit Nicaragua. Costa Rica and the United States did not oppose the appointment of a commission to visit Nicaragua. Those two countries simply opposed the idea of expanding the orders. However, we believe that it was essential for our plans that the investigating commission not present a report to the Permanent Council president on the investigation conducted in Costa Rica before the session in which we requested the broadening of orders. In keeping with standard procedures, if they present that report before the session, it follows that the president would present a copy of the report to the missions and embassies that in turn would analyze it and issue their viewpoints. However, the practical reality is that once the report is in the hands of the president and copies reach the missions, no one can prevent details from leaking to the media and in turn the public in general will learn of the report. Therefore, we believe that this was negative to our objective of achieving a general outlook including everything that happened in the area. This report leads to the creation of prejudice, preconceptions, and manipulations by interested parties, as well as by the media.

We believed that it was essential that the commission not present the report to the president until a commission was appointed to carry out expanded orders to visit Nicaragua to investigate and prepare a single report. Of course, we tried to fight against the presentation of such a report but, apparently, a decision had already been made by the commission.

The OAS Permanent Council and the OAS secretary general himself explained to me that they felt there was a race against time to comply with a deadline, and that given that there was great expectation to learn the results of the investigation, the commission saw the presentation of a report as inevitable. That is what they did.

Given the commission's opinion and their presentation of a copy of the report, there was no reason for us to try to persist in our idea of expanding the commission's orders and preparing a single, general report because that possibility was blocked by the actual presentation of the report to the president. Therefore, we sent a note to the president in which we state that Nicaragua has decided to withdraw its request for a meeting and reserves the right to again request that the commission or [words indistinct] in the future conduct an in situ investigation of the Nicaraguan border area. That is what occurred.

Later, the president convoked a special session in which he distributed a copy of the document to all missions during a private session to allow them to consult with their governments. Given this, the report would practically be public domain tomorrow because even though everyone makes a commitment not to say anything, in reality no one can guarantee that information will not leak to the media and the general public.

What we feared or tried to prevent actually happened. We wanted an investigation to be conducted in Nicaragua to enrich the entire investigation and allow the commission, and therefore the OAS, to receive a general, enriched, full overview. However, that is no longer possible. Therefore, the Contadora Group -- I am sorry, not the Contadora Group, I mean the commission members, presented the report on the investigation in Costa Rica to the council president today. That is what happened.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] after the presentation of this report. What is your analysis of the situation to achieve pacification in the Central American area and mainly to prevent a worldwide concern -- a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua?

[Parrales] There are other elements that will definitely be at work in this issue. Nicaragua is clearly showing its desire to achieve peace and peaceful solutions. I am sure, and this is logical, that Costa Rica [rephrases] and they said during the session that they reserve the right to convoke a meeting to outline their viewpoints on the commission's report when they deem it appropriate. This leads me to believe that they will not only bring viewpoints, but also specific decisions and maybe specific requests. It is very important to note that 2 days ago, on 26 June, through a letter from President Daniel Ortega to President Monge of Costa Rica, Nicaragua reiterated its determination to make a joint effort with Costa Rica marked by a fraternal, conciliatory spirit to seek joint solutions.

The idea of establishing a demilitarized zone, a peaceful area, on the border which would include part of Nicaraguan and Costa Rican territory along the entire border with the presence of international observers was discussed in France by the two countries with the mediation of the French Government. This would prevent the problem of the flow of contras, who use Costa Rican territory to stage incursions into Nicaraguan territory and cause damages, kill, burn, destroy, and then return to Costa Rica. In this way they create a tense situation, a dangerous situation that could lead to an armed confrontation in the area.

In the letter President Ortega invited Monge to again, moved by a spirit of cooperation and fraternity, take the initiative to establish a demilitarized zone with the aid of the international community. In any case, the president wrote -- and I will read a paragraph textually because it is very important: Guided by this spirit, in case this proposal for a neutralized area is not viewed as a viable option by Costa Rica, I wish to express the decision of my government to unilaterally establish a neutralized area under international supervision in Nicaraguan territory along its entire border with Costa Rica to prevent the emergence of situations that could be used to justify aggressions against Nicaragua and to create artificial tension between the two countries.

In other words, Nicaragua's determination to achieve peace is so far-reaching that after making an offer to Costa Rica to share a peace initiative to establish a demilitarized zone in our border area even if Costa Rica does not wish to or cannot carry it out, Nicaragua, by a sovereign and unilateral decision, would establish a demilitarized zone in Nicaraguan territory bordering with Costa Rica. Nicaragua would ask for the presence of international supervisors. In other words, we are fully determined to contribute in any way possible to seek peaceful solutions and establish a demilitarized zone. This is perhaps the most effective and wisest decision made by Nicaragua to help seek a peaceful solution to problems. If the problem continues after this demilitarized zone is established, we will then see what is the real source and why. This would contrast with the firm will of the Nicaraguan Government.

[Reporter] Ambassador Parrales, our people are about to begin celebrating a historical retreat headed by our companero president of the Republic. We would like you to reflect on this for our people from our diplomatic mission at the OAS.

[Parrales] Well, as you know the annual commemoration of the historical retreat of the combative Nicaraguan revolutionary forces who fought against the dictatorship in the final phase of the general insurrection was very significant for our struggle. On the one hand, it took away from the National Guard the pretext for continuing the bombing of the eastern area of Managua and causing great damages to civilians. That action eased the situation in that civilian area of Managua; it allowed revolutionary forces to regroup in Masaya in a combative, efficient way. It allowed them to begin a march toward Managua as a fighting force with a perfect combative formation ready to achieve great success. Therefore, it is an essential, historical moment. It was not only important during the struggle days of the final insurrection, but also an important moment in the history of Nicaragua because it contributed to the consolidation of the history of the Sandinist people's revolution. In any case, together with the defeat of Walker's filibusters, it constitutes one of the most important moments of our homeland's history. Therefore, thanks to your generosity, I wish to share this moment with all of my Nicaraguan compatriots by enjoying the convenience of being able to express my opinion through this interview. I would like to let you know that we are here in Washington, but our heart remains in Nicaragua. I am thinking of the march, and I wish I were there. However, I am always defending the interests and the process of this revolution in this trench to which I have been assigned.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Companero Edgar Parrales. You have heard him from the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington.

RAMIREZ SAYS COUNTRY 'VICTIM' OF U.S. TERRORISM

PA302320 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado has charged that Nicaragua is the victim of the worst kind of terrorism at the hands of the United States. He said that the new powers granted to President Reagan are another step toward an invasion.

During an interview with the newspaper EL NACIONAL of Caracas, Venezuela, Ramirez said that the U.S. House of Representatives vote authorizing Reagan to send troops to Nicaragua under certain circumstances represents a serious deterioration of the heterogeneous situation that had existed in the U.S. Congress with regard to Nicaragua. We have never been afraid of an invasion, and if Washington's decision is to invade Nicaragua, then let it be prepared to lose many North American lives, Ramirez stated.

BORGE ON U.S. 'EXCUSES' TO UNLEASH INVASION

PA011319 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan interior minister, has denounced the possibility that the enemies of the revolution will attempt to kill Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. This was stated by Commander Borge during the closing of the health sector innovator's first exhibit. The event was held at the Maestro Gabriel auditorium. Commander Borge also disclosed a series of excuses that the Reagan administration could use to unleash an invasion against Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] Who can guarantee that they will not create a provocation against the U.S. Embassy and against [words indistinct]? Under these circumstances, we guarantee that the people will never organize anything against them.

They have also said that Nicaragua is committing acts of terrorism; that Nicaragua is linked to hijackings; and that it gives asylum to the criminals who commit these actions. The FSLN has never used terror. The FSLN never used terror in the past; it does not use it now, in the present; nor will it use it in the future as a political weapon. Terror is wrong, inadequate, and inhuman, and we are revolutionaries, not fascists.

They have also said that there is a real danger of an attack against the United States or a U.S. ally by Nicaragua. I do not think that it is necessary to say that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Interior Ministry forces' military plans do not include an invasion of the United States. We do not have plans to invade New York, Washington, Alabama, or Miami. Nicaragua will never be the aggressive country. They have also said that we are a dangerous country, an enemy to our neighboring countries. They have said that we (?want) to invade Costa Rica or Honduras. There is no such danger. We are not invaders, and we respect the sovereignty of those countries. However, there is also a practical reason. Even if we wanted to, and we do not want to, we are in no condition to invade Costa Rica or Honduras. If we wanted to invade these countries, the U.S. military system would be an objective impediment. They would not allow us to carry out such an invasion and it would immediately unleash the U.S. aggresion against Nicaragua.

We have insisted on the need to create demilitarized zones. [Words indistinct] the use of U.S. forces brings the invasion closer and gives Mr Reagan the chance to deploy his troops against Nicaragua at a moment's notice.

We invited a companero to accompany us here today but he could not make it. He is a Panamanian who was General Torrijos' personal aide. Even though he did not say it, things seems to indicate that Torrijos was murdered. Who do you think assassinated him? Common sense tells us who masterminded such an assassination. Who was interested in ending Torrijos' life?

Who can gaurantee that they will not try something against their own embassy or against U.S. citizens? We were not the ones who burned the embassy; we are not the ones who attack embassies. This has never happened or will it occur here in Nicaragua. Who can guarantee that they will not create a border incident? Who can guarantee that those who create provocations within Nicaragua are not their diplomatic representatives or their embassy guards?

A wire dispatch states that in Costa Rica it is being said that we are planning the assassination of Cardinal Obando.

Aside from the fact that we are not criminals, and this is what is important, who would benefit from Obando's death? What would happen if Obando were assassinated and we were blamed? The only ones who would benefit would be the counterrevolution and imperialism. They have hopes that his assassination could create a wave of indignation and maybe even the decision to invade us with the use of that pretext. [end recording]

COMMENTATOR ON REAGAN GOVERNMENT 'AGGRESSIONS'

PA011952 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Jun 85

["Beyond the News Reports" feature by Eligio Alvarez Montalban: "The U.S. Congress Has Legalized an Invasion on Nicaragua"]

[Text] There is every indication that the threats and aggressions against the Sandinist people and government by the Reagan administration have reached the point of no return: The U.S. House of Representatives has legalized sending U.S. troops to Nicaragua. This is the case in spite of the faulty restrictions imposed by the House on the decision-making powers of the U.S. President.

As a result of the House ruling, President Reagan has the authority to send marines to Nicaraguan territory for a variety of reasons, and it will be up to the White House tenant to decide whether any reason exists. One reason, for example, would be an alleged arrival in Nicaragua of MIG-19 combat planes, the introduction of atomic weapons onto Nicaraguan soil, a threat to the security of U.S. citizens and interests in our country, and so forth. In the days of gunboats, this is what imperialism called protection for the lives and interests of North Americans by indiscriminately sending in marines.

If we look at the history of U.S. military interventions in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, this looks like a return to the abominable days of the big stick, to the days of gunboat diplomacy, to the days of Taft, Roosevelt, that is Teddy; and Wilson, to mention just a few of the U.S. presidents who implemented a deadly interventionist policy in many Latin American countries as part of the manifest destiny idea. This is a policy that Reagan, encouraged by the Grenada invasion, is setting in motion with more and better resources in El Salvador and Nicaragua, to protect what his doctrine defines as U.S. national security.

The danger that arises from the authority given the U.S. President does not lie so much in measures possibly taken by the Sandinist government that would allegedly justify an invasion. Because the Sandinist government could be careful not to take such a measure. The danger lies in the fabrication of an incident that would allegedly affect the interests of the United States or its Central American allies. This is what Lyndon Johnson did to attack Vietnam. That incident has gone down in history as the Gulf of Tonkin incident. The danger lies in Reagan's intervertionist disposition. It is well known that he is both irrational and ignorant.

In any case, the U.S. House of Representatives' resolution violated the principles of the UN and OAS Charters, speaking from the point of view of international law. These charters prohibit economic and military aggressions among member states call for the peaceful solution of conflicts, underline that all states are sovereignly equal, and maintain the principle of self-determiantion for the people and the member states.

BORGE ON ATLANTIC COAST AUTONOMY, PANTIN

PA281435 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The new criminal plans of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, to cause the failure of the Atlantic coast autonomy bill were strongly denounced yesterday by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, president of the National Autonomy Commission, during the session to close debate on this bill. Commander Borge explained how Steadman Fagoth, Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura] counterrevolutionary leader, is trying to blame our troops for the death of Eduardo Pantin, military leader of the Misura forces, who was killed by the CIA because he held talks with the Sandinist government in an attempt to find peace for the Atlantic coast.

[Begin recording] The Atlantic coast autonomy bill advances with strength despite the war, aggression, grief, and bloodshed. As you brothers of the coast know, one of the main characters in this tragedy has been Steadman Fagoth. We learned recently that the Misura and Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] have united and have convoked an assembly to be held in the next 60 days. The uniting of these two groups reminds us that the U.S. Government called for the unity of all the counterrevolutionary forces as a condition for these groups to participate in the distribution of the $27 or $38 million that the Yankee Congress approved.

There is no doubt about this assembly of Misura and Misurasata or of the leaders involved being aimed at hindering the autonomy's work plan. U.S. imperialism fears the autonomy as much as it fears the devil, as it fears any effort made for peace. Only recently very reliable sources reported that Eduardo Pantin, top-ranking military leader of the Misura organization, also known as Leon Rojo, died during the early hours of 22 June. The Yulo community witnessed Eduardo Pantin's death. Dr (Eldo Lau), president of the Red Cross' regional office; Lotti Lauther, member of the International Red Cross; and Pantin's brother Super Pantin saw Eduardo Pantin's body in the town of Yulo. We have video recordings and photographs that will be presented to the public of the talks held between Commander Antenor Rosales, Subcommander Jose Gonzalez, and Eduardo Pantin. It seems that even Fagoth's recent dismissal during the recent Misura and Misurasata unification was part of the CIA's plan to eliminate Eduardo Pantin.

There is no doubt that Eduardo Pantin sought peaceful and negotiated solutions. We had reached a historical cease-fire agreement with Pantin that is still being respected and that we hope will endure. Pantin's death occurred exactly 1 day before the top Misura leaders were to meet in Nicaragua. They were going to evaluate the achievements of the people, and they were going to draft a plan to defeat the anarchic and isolated plans of other Miskito groups opposed to the peace process. [end recording]

Regarding the U.S. House of Representatives vote against the use of U.S. troops against Nicaragua, Commander Borge said that this represents a serious advance step against Nicaragua and brings closer the possibility of a direct intervention.

[Begin recording] Now Steadman Fagoth is saying that he is holding Regina Schmemann, or something like that, Regina, the German internationalist and biologist, and that he wants to exchange her for Miskito leader Eduardo Pantin who, according to Fagoth, is being held by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. Fagoth said that Pantin was captured by the EPS during a clash on Saturday. He claimed this with incredible cynicism, very much like Steadman Fagoth. Now he wants to blame us for Eduardo Pantin's death.

Yet, knowing that Eduardo Pantin is dead, he says he wants to trade the German internationalist for him.

Eduardo Pantin's death is a deliberate blow to negotiation and peace. Pantin was a hope for peace in the struggle of the people of the Atlantic coast. Independent of the fact that we do not accept this type of negotiation, we wish to denounce before the world the cynicism and dirty tricks used by counterrevolutionaries who, like Fagoth, use slander and lies in their daily work.

Meanwhile, we will remain strong and unyielding in our struggle against aggression. We will continue to talk with anyone who will follow the example of Misura leader Eduardo Pantin. We reiterate our fighting position against those groups that want to violate our rights. [end recording]

In conclusion, Commander Borge said that the FSLN National Directorate and the revolutionary government will meet today to adopt the necessary measures to face this new threat of an eventual intervention. Commander Borge reiterated that we grow stronger each day to confront any kind of aggression.

[Begin recording] The proposal mentions that the troops can be deployed only if there is a clear and immediate threat to the United States or U.S. installations. Permission to deploy troops will be given if the Nicaraguan Government purchases combat aircraft. This U.S. Congress decision is another step, an extremely irresponsible and dangerous step, in the U.S. Government's aggression plans. I feel that the U.S. Congress drew a royal flush with this decision against Nicaragua. Undoubtedly, many U.S. congressmen have tried to prevent a direct intervention by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua.

Tomorrow we will certainly discuss this new situation and decide on the measures our government will adopt in regard to this very serious situation, which daily grows worse, occurring within the framework of a very explosive and complicated world situation and in some manner taking advantage of the situation occurring on other parts of this earth. [end recording]

UN ENVOY SAYS CONTRAS READYING LARGE OFFENSIVE

PA281527 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Today Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, warned about a large counterrevolutionary offensive backed by the United States. Chamorro Mora, who is in California attending celebrations marking the United Nations' 40th anniversary, said that recent intelligence reports confirmed that the Somozists' mercenary bases in Honduras are conducting large-scale preparations.

The Nicaraguan ambassador stated that his government is concerned that a minor incident, such as a border clash with Costa Rica, could lead to a large military confrontation between the United States and Nicaragua. It would be easy for the Reagan administration to label Nicaragua an aggressor against Costa Rica, because Costa Rica has no army, Chamorro said.

PEREZ RELIEVED OF COUNCIL, PLANNING POSTS

PA011629 Havana International Service in Spanish 1612 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The Council of State of Cuba has decided to relieve Humberto Perez Gonzalez from his posts as vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister president of the Central Planning Board. Vice President of the Council of Ministers Jose Lopez Moreno has been appointed minister president of the Central Planning Board.

The Cuban Council of State also decided to appoint Raul Cabrera Nunez as minister of construction. Until now, Cabrera Nunez was first deputy minister of the Construction Ministry.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES IRANIAN OFFICIAL

LD302039 Tehran IRNA in English 1920 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 30 IRNA -- The visiting Iranian official to Havana informed Cuban President Fidel Castro on Friday about the massive demonstrations of the International Qods [Jerusalem] Day (June 14) saying that the Iranian nation is determined to continue its supporting the Islamic Republic in its defensive war against the Iraqi aggression till victory. Dr Larijani who is heading the Iranian delegation to Cuba, handed a message from President Khamene'i to Fidel Castro. He also briefed him on the recent developments of the Iraqi imposed war. The Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, was present at the meeting. The two sides discussed the expansion of ties between Iran and Cuba as well as current issues of the Middle East and Latin America and Imperialism's plots in the world.

AFP CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FOR 'UNPROFESSIONALISM'

FL011805 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] For inadmissibly insulting the dignity of Cuban women, the AFP correspondent in Havana, the lying ruffian Andre Birukoff, has been expelled from Cuba, for writing an article called "The Price of a Cuban Woman," which was released the morning of 27 June. The AFP correspondent, displaying a complete lack of manliness, tried to deform and ridicule abroad the image of Cuban women. Thus the decision, enforced immediately, to expel him from Cuba, in accordance with Article 81 of the Immigration Law. The decision is not an action against the French news agency, which does have correspondents with professional ethics, but against someone who has displayed vulgarity and professional immorality.

HAVANA VIEWS HOSTAGES' RELEASE, REAGAN REMARKS

FL011523 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The 39 hostages from the TWA airplane hijacked 18 days ago have arrived in the Wiesbaden Airport in Frankfurt, the FRG, where they were received by U.S. Vice President George Bush. It must be noted that regardless of all that these 39 Americans must have experienced, there is no doubt they have been treated in quite a sensationalist manner by the U.S. media. The U.S. newscasts have basically dedicated themselves to covering this incident while ignoring other important events that have taken place in the world, and it was evident that the U.S. Government was trying to turn the hostages into heroes. Naturally, they are not heroes.

There is something interesting through: The fact that the U.S. people's reaction has not been that expected by the government and those who sought to turn the hostages into heroes. There has not been a single demonstration of support or a reaction among the U.S. people that might serve as basis, pretext, (?justification), or support for any action that the U.S. Government might carry out.

Although it is evident that no one could approve of what happened and that this action -- the hijacking of a plane -- violates international law, there was no strong reaction from the U.S. people.

Before going on, however, I would like to recall something. I do not know if you remember that several months ago, the U.S. President said off the record, that is, before his usual weekly radio address on Saturdays went on tape, that 5 minutes earlier he had ordered the bombing of the Soviet Union. This was the U.S. President's desire and it created a whole series of domestic and external situations because it showed the extent of the U.S. President's warmongering stance.

Now the President has again spoken off the record, and has said that after watching the movie Rambo, he knows what to do the next time there is a hijacking or some any other action against the United States.

What is it that he has to do? Stage terrorist actions like the ones carried out be the film's protagonist? Carry out quite drastic measures of force like the ones carried out by the film's protagonist, who is a very American-type super hero, some sort of Superman to whom nothing happens?

Another interesting statement was made when Reagan acknowledged the role played by Syria in the release of the hostages. The President reasserted that the United States had made neither concessions nor haggled in order to end the crisis. In other words, both the United States and Israel have insisted that the liberation of the hostages is unconditional, that no arrangements were made. He added that the United States is giving neither rewards nor guarantees to the terrorists. Reagan said this in a very severe and grave tone before adding, while referring to the terrorists: We will fight them in Lebanon and everywhere else. The world must unite against terrorism, against those nations that sponsor terrorists or offer them refuge.

In this connection, I think it would be good to remember all the measures that the United States has adopted against Nicaragua, all the training it has given to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and to those who planted a bomb in an Air India plane. The mining of the Nicaraguan ports, and so on should also be remembered. This means that if all countries were to unite against those who sponsor terrorism, unity would have to be forged, first of all against the United States.

OAS COMMISSION REPORTS ON LAS CRUCITAS INCIDENT

PA012255 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The OAS special commission that investigated the 31 May incident at the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border has indicated in its report that the shots that killed two members of the Costa Rican Civil Guard on that day came from the Nicaraguan bank of the San Juan River but said at the same time that it could not identify the attackers. The report -- delivered to the OAS Permanent Council last night -- also said that signs have been observed of the presence of unidentified armed persons at Las Crucitas -- where the incident occurred -- prior to the arrival of the civil guardsmen, who were attacked shortly thereafter.

In addition, the OAS special commission noted versions heard at the site that the Civil Guard might also have been fired on from other directions. The Costa Rican Government accuses the Sandinist People's Army of attacking the patrol within Costa Rican territory. Nicaragua, in turn, rejects this charge and insists that the Civil Guard patrol was ambushed by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who operate from Costa Rican territory.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NICARAGUAN DMZ PROPOSAL

PA011542 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The most recent Nicaraguan proposal to create a demilitarized zone [DMZ] at the border with Costa Rica represents a positive solution to the political and military tensions between the two neighboring countries. Yesterday, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega sent Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge a letter proposing a joint effort to create a neutral zone at the border. Commander Ortega said that if the Costa Rican Government refuses to cooperate in this peacemaking effort, his country will unilaterally call on all nations to help find a peaceful solution to the bilateral problem, and help establish the demilitarized zone he is proposing in Nicaragua. Daniel Ortega reiterated that the tensions between the two countries are provoked by the presence of mercenary forces in Costa Rican territory sponsored by the United States. Ortega added that the objective of these forces is to create artificial incidents against the peaceful nature of the peoples and governments of the two countries.

Undoubtedly, this is a new element within the complex border situation. The contents of the letter clearly explains that the establishment of the demilitarized zone would help to normalize the border sectors that have been affected by the mercenary activities, and the residents on both sides of the border would be able to return to their peaceful, productive activities. Commander Daniel Ortega's letter to the Costa Rican chief of state offers Nicaragua's complete collaboration and coordination in an attempt to reduce and disarm the mercenary forces operating from Costa Rican territory.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Commander Daniel Ortega met last night in Managua with a European Parliament Socialist group delegation that is visiting Managua to obtain firsthand information on the situation Nicaragua is facing following the trade embargo imposed by the United States and Washington's new aggressive escalation. Before his meeting with the European parliamentarians, Commander Ortega held a press conference during which he explained that Washington's threats have forced Nicaragua to mobilize its troops and defense materiel in view of the dangers of a possible aggression.

In conclusion, Commander Ortega said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan should set the example in the struggle against terrorism and stop his aggressive policy against Nicaragua rather than increasing such actions as he is currently doing.

USSR TO HELP BUILD NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTER

PA020232 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] With the cooperation of the USSR, a nuclear research center will be built in Cuba in the next few years. This is a project of major importance for our country's nuclear program. The installation will have a 10-mw nuclear reactor for research which will allow studies of the atom and its practical applications for medicine, agriculture, the food industry, and construction.

The nuclear research center will have a laboratory for the study of the physics of neutrons and for radioisotope production, centers of information and calculations, and other necessary installations for scientific research and for training specialists in nuclear technology.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH INDIAN VISITOR

FL191347 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, explained the development of the Cuban economy to A.V. Birla, leader of a visiting Indian group.

CHILEAN STUDENTS INJURED AT ALLENDE CEREMONY

PA281935 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Twenty Chilean students were wounded and many others were arrested when repressive forces of the Augusto Pinochet regime violently repressed a university ceremony to commemorate the birthday of Salvador Allende, the murdered Chilean president.

In another ceremony to pay homage to Allende in Santiago, Carabinero units fired tear gas bombs at the participants, some of whom were injured. The participants erected barricades and faced off the repressive agents.

APRA LEADER PREDICTS RADICAL CHANGES IN PERU

PA271938 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Armando Villanueva, leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], has stated that the U.S. Government will be of a revolutionary nature. For this reason changes in Peru's policy as soon as President-elect Alan Garcia is sworn in. Villanueva added: The new Peruvian Government will be of a revolutionary nature. For this reason it should help the agricultural sector and make important reforms to overcome foreign capital compromises. Villanueva made this statement to a Spanish news agency.

He noted: The new Peruvian Government will try to strengthen its relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, and Cuba. Referring to Cuba, Villanueva said that Fidel Castro's is an exemplary government. He called for closer Peruvian-Cuban relations.

Villanueva said he trusts that the new government will comply fully with its campaign promises.

CARICOM MINISTERS DISCUSS INTRAREGIONAL TRADE

FL291550 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 28 Jun 85

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 28, CANA -- The Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council of Ministers this afternoon started discussions on the key issue of intra-regional trade at their two-day Caricom Council of Ministers meeting which ends tonight. A high-level conference source said the ministers disposed of most of their 14-item agenda.

They set aside a decision on the other potentially controversial subject of trade in oils and fats, pending further discussions. The source said the issue related to the regional agreement on oils and fats essentially centred on St Lucia, a producer of coconut base cooking oil which it was having difficulty selling to its Caricom partners. St Lucia was asking that they could sell the surplus outside the region and bring in substitutes, process them, and sell them to the region free of tariffs, the source said. Jamaica, which produces soya bean oil, did not favour the idea, which it felt posed a threat to its industry.

Other agenda items disposed of related to support for the troubled regional garment and textile industry, adjustment to the rules of origin for Caricom-made goods, and a review of the joint technical economic agreement with Canada. The meeting has been going rather well to this point, remarked Barbados Trade Minister Louis Tull.

The source said this afternoon's discussions would centre around the Nassau understanding, a package of proposals that was drawn up by the heads of government at their last summit in Bahamas a year ago to revive stalled regional trade. Most Caricom member countries have not implemented the measures.

Decisions taken by the council, the second highest decision-making body of the 13-nation community, will be submitted to the heads of government summit beginning here next week. A communique is not expected to be issued.

RAINFORD ADDRESSES CARICOM SUMMIT OPENING

FL012111 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 1, CANA -- Following is the text of the address by Caribbean Community Secretary General Roderick Rainford at today's official opening of a four-day Caricom heads of government summit here.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to take this opportunity at the outset to express my deep appreciation, and that of the community, to the Government of Barbados for undertaking to host this, the sixth meeting of the conference of heads of government of the Caribbean Community, and for arranging to do so, in particular, in the very agreeable environment of Sam Lord's Castle. In hosting this important meeting, Barbados is being true to her well-known tradition as host of many significant Caricom events over the years, and indeed to her well-earned reputation in the wider international community as a country famous for its hospitality.

It is most gratifying that twelve of the Community's thirteen heads of government are present today for the opening of the sixth meeting of the conference.

I am confident that we would indeed have been favoured with the presence of all thirteen, but for the fact of an important national event (general elections) taking place at this very moment in the Commonwealth of Dominica, which understandably prevents that member state from being represented here this morning.

Since the fifth meeting of the conference in Nassau a year ago, the hands of fate and political change have brought new faces to this forum, the supreme organ of the community. Our distinguished host and incoming chairman of the conference, the Hon H. Bernard St John, assumed the high office of prime minister of Barbados in recent months in the sad circumstances which we here just solemnly marked. The Hon James Mitchell, a veteran of the early days of Caricom, is once more the head of government of St Vincent and the Grenadines, and is here with us in that capacity. And we mark the presence here today also of the Hon Herbert Blaize, prime minister of Grenada, and the Hon Manuel Esquivel, prime minister of Belize, both of whom assumed office in December last year.

Conference commences its sixth meeting today against a background of major landmark decisions which it has taken in the recent past, and in the face of the challenge to maintain, and indeed increase, the momentum of regional cooperation and integration in the future. Heads of government will have the opportunity during this meeting of taking stock of past decisions, and reviewing the record of performance of the community as a whole in giving effect to those decisions.

The regional public will recall the decision of the conference in July 1983 to replace the Agricultural Marketing Protocol with a regime of adequately protected free trade, within the Common Market, for primary agricultural products and livestock. The Common Market Council and the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture were charged with the task of developing these new arrangements and bringing them into effect. Both the Council and the Standing Committee addressed themselves most assiduously to this task at every one of their meetings convened over the last two years, including two special meetings of the agriculture ministers, and the just concluded twenty-seventh meeting of council. The conference itself reviewed the progress made at its fifth meeting in Nassau, last year, and gave directives that maintained the momentum of action on this matter. Conference will receive a report this week on the status of action on its mandate on this matter -- action which at the present moment has brought the new arrangements for trade in primary agricultural products and livestock to the point of practical, operational implementation in the Common Market.

The regional public will also recall the decision of the conference in July 1983, approving a comprehensive regional energy action plan for the community. The adoption of this plan constituted a model of collective regional response to far-reaching changes taking place in the international environment in the energy sector, a sector of strategic and fundamental importance to economic and social progress. The regional energy action plan calls for the mobilisation of intra-Caricom and external resources for the achievement of well defined ends, and has elicited positive comments from the donor community about its rational and sound nature. It continues to stand as a challenge to the donor community to extend practical support to its implementation. The conference will have the opportunity during this meeting of reviewing the experience of the community to date in pursuing the objectives of the regional energy action plan.

The regional public will recall that in July 1984, conference, in a determined bid to deal with the decline in intra-Caricom trade, approved a package of measures to resuscitate trade within the Common Market. Certain of these measures were to have been implemented by member states by certain well-known target dates which have now passed. We know that at this point in time some member states are yet to complete the necessary implementing action, and that the passing of one deadline date after another without the required action having been taken by all member states has been a source of concern within the region.

But even while regretting the fact that target dates were not met by all, we should at the same time take some comfort from the fact that the situation did not remain static. There has been movement all the time, right up to the present moment. At the end of the meeting of the Common Market Council last week, the status of implementation of the measures was more advanced than it was at June 1, which itself was an improvement on the position in April; and the position in April constituted an advance over where we were in January.

Along the way, in the meantime, important technical problems were identified and resolved by the member states working together through the Common Market Council. The challenge now is to build on the ground already gained. The final push towards the completion of implementation of the measures by all member states is therefore a most vital matter before this meeting of conference. No single issue has in recent times riveted the attention of a wider spectrum of interests within the community than the issue of restoring intra-Caricom trade, and the regional public anxiously awaits the results of the deliberations of conference on the matter.

The conference has also made important decisions in the past two years concerning the question of reactivating the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility [CMCF] which was of strategic importance, when it was functioning, in helping to maintain intra-regional trade flows. Central ranks and senior finance officials, and the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Finance have made efforts to pursue the mandate given by the conference in July last year on this issue, but matters have not yet reached the point to permit the reactivation of the CMCF. In the meantime, there is continuing recognition all round of the need for a functioning, clearing or credit mechanism to support intra-regional trade, and the matter will again be before conference at this meeting for attention, including the possibility of establishing a credit mechanism to support export development, separate and apart from the multilateral clearing facility itself.

These are but some of the important new or continuing issues on which the community, acting at the highest level, has been able to achieve common agreement in recent times for carrying the integration process forward. But perhaps most important has been the fact that these specific matters, along with others, can be placed within the overall framework of the common understanding reached in Nassau on the challenging question of structural adjustment of the regional economies of Caricom, an overall framework which demonstrated once more the capacity of the community to design and fashion a common purpose.

This meeting of the conference will return to the question of structural adjustment, and take the opportunity to review developments in the light of the principles and policies enunciated in the Nassau Understanding. But even as we take stock of what has been happening in relation to these important decisions of the recent past, the future stands before us full of promise, but also fraught with danger. If as an integration movement, we are to fulfill the promise and avoid the danger, it will require nothing less than the most steadfast keeping of faith with the inspiration and the vision that engendered the Dickenson Bay Agreement, the Georgetown Accord, and the Treaty of Chaguaramas. And if we combine this with the lessons learnt over the twelve years of operation of Caricom, we may yet show that we have a winning formula for the practical success of the integration movement.

To my mind, these lessons are three-fold: The first is that for us in the Caribbean, regional integration remains an inescapable imperative; the second is that it is also a fact, at the same time, that integration is a most complex and difficult business; and the third is that each major obstacle that we encounter is not, as such, a matter fatal to cooperation, but is a rather something that forces us to proceed more searchingly for the right instrumentalities and the appropriate modalities by which to manage our cooperation. Underlying all of this, moreover, is the abiding reality of the instinctive urge that the peoples of Caricom have to link hands together in a complex world.

Personally, I have often had my faith in the possibilities of the integration movement reinforced when during the course of my journeys through the highways and byways of the region, people who form the backbone of our societies, would, completely unprompted, volunteer a world of encouragement and proclaim the need for the region to stay together. I believe that conference can be confident that as it seeks in this meeting to forge ahead with the strengthening of Caricom, it will be doing so for a constituency that is sympathetic and strong in its support (end of text).

Barbados Raises Drug Question

FL011058 Bridgetwon CANA in English 1757 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 1, CANA -- A narcotics trafficking upsurge in the English-speaking Caribbean is seriously threatening regional societies and has implications for the security of the area, Barbados Prime Minister Bernard St John said here today. In the opening remarks to a four-day Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government conference, St John said there was evidence of a link between the trafficking in illegal drugs between South and North America and the international traffic in arms.

Said St John: It seems that our area is becoming increasingly involved as a transshipment point in the flow of drugs from South to North America. This development has made it possible for more of these drugs to be available to our own peole, thereby facilitating the widespread abuse of drugs in the region. In addition, there is evidence to suggest that there are links between the traffic in drugs and the international traffic in arms. The vast sums (of money) involved in drug trafficking have led those involved to seek, at whatever cost, to protect their investment. The implications for the security of our nations must therefore concern us.

Though not a formal agenda item, regional drug trafficking is expected to come up during the summit. Conference sources said the heads are expected to endorse this year's decision by regional foreign ministers to mandate a study by the Georgetown-based Caricom Secretariat of the problem.

St John was one of two Caricom leaders who raised the drug trafficking scourge at the summit opening. Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, whose government was last year wracked by a narcotics payoff scandal, called for joint regional action on the issue. He urged the Caricom heads to work towards achieving greater bonds of cooperation in the fight against trafficking in and abuse of drugs. All regional countries were directly and significantly affected by the drug business, he said.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES WINS GENERAL ELECTIONS

Heavy Polling Reported

FL011910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1859 GMT 1 Jul 85

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 1, CANA -- Dominica's electoral officials today reported heavy polling in a general election which is a straight fight between the parties of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and ex-Finance Minister Michael Douglas. Reports from polling stations indicated there was an extremely heavy turnout of voters, said chief elections officer, Clem John.

The turnout this morning might have been heavier if a tropical wave had not caused heavy intermittent showers. Last night heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, forced the two major parties to cancel their public meetings.

Prime Minister Charles' Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) is trying for its second consecutive five-year term. Like Douglas' Dominica Labour Party (DLP), it is predicting a landslide win.

Forty-nine candidates are contesting the poll, the second since Dominca gained political independence from Britain in 1978. Three are three independents; the other candidates are backed by four parties. Twenty-one seats are at stake in the election, build-up to which was marred by bottle and stone-throwing incidents at public meetings. The Freedom Party took 17 seats in the 1980 election.

Polls Close Without Incident

FL012210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 1, CANA -- Dominica's 148 polling stations closed this afternoon after 10 hours of voting for a new government. Electoral officials said the results of the poll, the second since their mountainous island gained political independence from Britain seven years ago, should be announced from about 10 pm. They described voting as heavy in the morning, but fluctuating afterwards.

The police said that there had been no reports of violence.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles is seeking her second five-year term. Her main rivals are the Dominica Labour Party (DLP), headed by former Finance Minister Michael Douglas.

Charles, DFP Retain Power

FL020110 Bridgetown CANA in English 0108 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 1, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and her Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) retained power in today's general election in this former British colony, according to latest results.

The DFP has won 11 of the 15 seats declared and was leading in others. There are 21 constituencies. The Dominica Labor Party (DLP) has won three seats and the United Dominica Labour Party (UDLP) one.

DFP supporters took to the streets to celebrate as soon as it became clear that Charles, the Caribbean's first woman prime minister, had secured another five year term.

Charles, 66, comfortably retained her seat in the Roseau Central constituency, beating her opponent by more than 1,000 votes, 1,637 to 635.

In the Portsmouth constituency Labor Party leader Michael Douglas won easily as well, capturing 899 votes compared to Government Minister Charles Savarin's 570 for the Freedom Party.

In her first reaction to her victory, Charles, a fervent anti-communist, told newsmen she was always confident of winning. I am happy that the leftists have won some seats. But I hope they learn to live together with us, because the government has their role to play, the opposition has its role to play, and they aren't known for cooperation with people like myself.

The UDLP's Rosie Douglas, whom the ruling party has called a communist, as well as two leaders of the left-leaning Dominica Liberation Movement, Pierre Charles and Edmund Durand, both were elected to parliament in the elections under the ticket of the DLP, which Charles also consistently alleged was communist.

Charles said that she did not anticipate any policy changes in her new administration. We will continue to do good for Dominica. If the opposition has some good views to give us we will be glad to have them, because we will listen to every Dominican who has something for the country. Charles said she expected to make some cabinet changes, but none of these is likely to be significant. She added that she will not appoint a deputy prime minister as there is no constitutional provision for this position. Charles said that she will retain responsibility for finance and foreign affairs, and she anticipated no changes in the island's pro-American foreign policy. We do not change friendships easily, she declared to newsmen at party headquarters near the centre of Roseau.

Labor Leader Michael Douglas was unavailable for comment from his Portsmouth base, 52 miles north of here. He had earlier told reporters that he would be inaccessible on election night.

Results Announced

FL020202 Bridgetown CANA in English 0159 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 1, CANA -- Following are the results in the 21 constituencies in Dominica's general election held today.

Salybia:

Ann Timothy (Dominica Freedom Party, DFP) 521
Hilary Frederick (Dominica Labour Party, DLP) 514
Clifford Joseph (Dominica Progressive Force, DPF) 19

Roseau Central:

Eugenia Charles (DFP) 1,637
Yvette Barzey (DLP) 635

Paix Bouche:

Rosie Douglas (United Dominica Labour Party) 558
Jenner Armour (independent) 497

Marigot:

Pat Stevens (DFP) 927
Terry James (DLP) 352
Irwin Andrew (independent) 12

Portsmouth:

Michael Douglas (DLP) 899
Charles Savarin (DFP) 570

Mahaut:

Brian Alleyne (DPF) 1,354
Vic Riviere (DLP) 1,117
Ashworth Simon (DPF) 15

Colihaut:

Clem Shillingford (DFP) 550
Ronald Pinard (DLP) 323

Grand Bay:

Pierre Charles (DLP) 987
Judiana Henderson (DFP) 824

Wesley:

Elford Henry (DLP) 1,101
Bernard Carbon (DFP) 958

Cottage:

Alleyne Carbon (DFP) 673
Renwick J. Pierre (DLP) 368

Salisbury:

James Royer (DFP) 738
Oliver Seraphine (DLP) 699
Lennard Baptiste (DPF) 9

Soufriere:

Charles Maynard (DPF) 1,318
Cleve Tavernier (independent) 255

La Plaine:

Heskeith Alexander (DFP) 941
Paul Joseph (DLP) 409

Morne Juane:

Conrad Cyrus (DFP) 502
Linworth Cuffy (DLP) 320
Augustus Lewis (DPF) 16

Vielle Case:

Alexis Williams (DFP) 733
Francis Royer (DLP) 458

Castle Bruce:

Edmund Durand (DLP) 787
Oliver Sanderson (DFP) 550
Moses Drigo (DPF) 18

Roseau Valley:

Henry George (DFP) 594
Jerome Barzey (DLP) 298

Roseau North:

Allan Guye (DFP) 2,259
Henry Dyer (DLP) 1,892

Roseau South:

Ronan David (DFP) 1,567
Hubert Winston (DLP) 529

Petite Savanne:

Stanley Fadelle (DFP) 747
Clement Corriette (DLP) 584

GRENADA

MINISTER ON COOPERATION AGAINST AIR PIRACY

FL011120 Bridgetown CANA in English 1914 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 30, CANA -- The Grenada Government is committed to working with other countries in dealing with the problem of air piracy and related matters, civil aviation minister, Keith Mitchell, said. His remarks were made against the backdrop of the recent hijacking of a United States plane by armed gunmen in Beirut and the holding of several Americans as hostages. We would be working jointly with the other international organisations and governments to provide any up-to-date information as far as that is concerned, Dr Mitchell said.

POLICE SEIZE MARIJUANA PLANTS, AMMUNITION

FL011523 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 29, CANA -- Grenada police seized close to 10,000 marijuana trees and nearly 2,000 rounds of ammunition for Russian-made AK automatic rifles in raids this week both on the mainland and the sister island of Carriacou, the state-owned radio announced. Radio Grenada said some 7,200 marijuana trees were uprooted in the rural area of St Marks Monday in a joint exercise carried out by a recently-formed crime squad and the U.S.-trained crack para-military force called the Special Services Unit (SSU).

The radio said in a broadcast that a further 5,000 marijuana trees were discovered by the two arms of the police force last Saturday in St Patricks, in northern Grenada. However, the only reported marijuana arrests was made in the Mt Moritz area, five miles outside the capital, where 200 trees were confiscated and one man said to be taken into custody.

Radio Grenada also said that over 1,920 combat rounds of AK ammunition were seized by the police in Carriacou where a 20-year-old sailor was arrested and charged in connection with the large haul.

In addition, the police said that a total of nine stolen video tapes, one television set and two radio-cassette machines were recovered last weekend, as well as a firearm believed to have been taken from a home near the Belmont area where one of the occupants was tied up and robbed by a gang of men. The station broadcast also indicated that a firearm was seized by the police in another part of the country from an unidentified man who also had in his possession the stolen television set and one of the videos.

HAITI

DUVALIER CALLS PLEBISCITE ON NEW LEGISLATION

PA010403 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1210 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 30 Jun (DPA) -- All the self-named political leaders of Haiti have criticized the new legislation on the organization of political parties in the country, which imposes support for the presidency-for-life of Jean Claude Duvalier, who 2 years ago outlawed all political parties.

Clobis Desinor, former finance minister under Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, who had announced his intention to form a political party, publicly declared that "the law, with its restrictions, forces me to abstain." Alexandre Lerouge, former congressman, criticized the "28 years of oligarchy" and called for a change of government. Hubert de Ronceray, former minister under Jean Claude Duvalier, openly called for "presidential elections in Haiti and the end of the presidency-for-life." Other political leaders have voiced similar opinions.

Now it seems that the government is concerned over the systematic opposition to its plans and has reacted by inviting the people to a plebiscite on 22 July to decide on the presidency-for-life and the law on political parties, which has already been promulgated. The law demands that political parties have a membership of 18,000 persons.

Suddenly, the Haitian regime appears to be a transition regime, waiting to be legalized. The presidency-for-life already in effect for the past 21 years is being openly criticized now, and the regime is showing signs of weakness in trying to legitimize a fact that has existed for over 2 decades.

Most of the so-called political leaders of the opposition lack the charisma required to be a true leader, even though the people are beginning to feel that somewhere, somehow, somebody is forming a clear alternative to Jean Claude Duvalier.

Most Haitians blame the United States for protecting the current status quo and are beginning to show nervousness. An observer pointed out in that respect that "the United States is going to pay the consequences, and I hope it realizes that."

Presently, there is no organized leftist opposition and the new law specifically bans communist activity, but in view of the general corruption, illiteracy, despair, and the high rate of unemployment, many observers believe that the leftist alternative is the only one for Haiti under the circumstances. Others see an alternative in the Haitian Army.

Early in June, Duvalier amended the Constitution in order to gain still more power, including the right to appoint whomever he wished as his successor. Now, a massive "yes" is expected, as usual, on 22 July.

JAMAICA

SEAGA WITHDRAWS OFFER TO TALK WITH STRIKE LEADERS

FL011513 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jun 29, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has withdrawn his offer for talks with leaders of an almost spent general strike here because a handful of workers are still off the job, and he says the action has now become political. But Seaga appears to have left the door open for direct discussions with the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) aligned Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), which was one of the so-called big six unions that called the strike Sunday night.

In a tough statement here last night, Seaga also warned of sanctions against utility workers who helped in a near total shutdown of the country for at least two days, and informed sources here say they expect the dismissal of some power and water workers. Both companies are state-owned. The prime minister implied that the strike did not really receive widespread public support, but only appeared so because of the action in the utilities.

The unions called the strike to force government to increase its 10 per cent wage offer to public sector workers, halt the cost-cutting paring down of public service staff, and put the brakes on rapidly rising prices here. It was most effective Monday and Tuesday, but began to peter out after Wednesday, though at a Thursday night rally five of the unions called for it to continue. The BITU was not at that rally, though its spokesmen later said they had not pulled out of the strike.

Seaga says the government is simply not in a position to meet the demands, but told parliament Tuesday he was willing to meet with union leaders to further explain the constraints if they first called off the strike. Saying that up to yesterday 2,600 public sector workers of the now ineffective strike were still off the job, Seaga declared: I regret that my offer to meet with their leaders must now, as a consequence, be withdrawn. Any representation on claims by the unions involved must now be made through the normal channel of the Employment Ministry, Seaga said. But Seaga said he would keep the door open for discussions with those unions which have not allowed themselves to be caught in the political web, and who genuinely represented their workers.

What may have genuinely started as union action has now moved into the political arena Seaga said, adding that the mass rally called by the five unions Thursday night and had been taken over by the major opposition, the People's National Party (PNP), and the Marxist Worker's Party of Jamaica (WPJ). [passage indistinct] I have the greatest respect for genuine union grievances, but as far as politicians are concerned, I have dealt with them for 26 years by the dictates of political strategy.

Although life was largely back to normal here, there were areas still without water because, according to Seaga, some employees of the National Water Commission continue to abandon their jobs, as well as sabotage water mains. Petrol continued to be scarce because tanker drivers are still off the job, causing long queues at service stations, and firemen were also still not at work. Power had largely been restored after one day, Seaga said. Managers of the power company, Jamaica Public Services (JPS), went back to work early.

Let it be clear to all that the government does not intend to helplessly watch essential services such as electricity, water, and fire services be disrupted by rebellious elements, Seaga said. Action is being taken against JPS workers and workers in water supplies, he added. Seaga said the Army had taken over control of the fire services pending disciplinary proceedings against firemen who withdrew their services. He did not indicate what action was being taken.

Seaga noted that the Civil Service Association had at no time during the strike called out its members. The association had said it supported the strike. Said the prime minister: The truth of the matter is that bearing in mind that the government employs more than 100,000 workers, there was never any large scale response to the strike called by the unions in the first instance, and among those who responded most returned after the first day.

Delegates of the six unions are to meet in Kingston tomorrow, and the tone of Seaga's statement and threats of sanctions are expected to be a major focus.

Amid the industrial action, at least 74 persons in two government departments received redundancy notices yesterday, and according to one newspaper report, workers in the road and works and water departments for the St James Municipal Authority received similar notices. It was not stated how many workers were involved and officials were unavailable for comment. Union leaders claim that 17,000 workers in the wider public sector lost their jobs last year, and Seaga has said there will be substantial cuts this year, as government grapples with a chronic financial problem.

Unions Call Off Strike

FL011741 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 1, CANA -- Six leading trade unions have called off a one-week-old general strike which initially crippled services and economic sectors in Jamaica but subsequently lost momentum. The decision was announced by E. Lloyd Taylor, the group's spokesman and general secretary of the Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers (JALGO), after a lengthy and often stormy delegates' meeting last night which assessed the effect of the action.

Taylor said the strike had been suspended. He added that another delegates' meeting would be held in a week's time. Taylor said during this week the unions would individually pursue meaningful dialogue on the question of lay-offs, redundancies, and disciplinary action.

The unions which called the strike on June 23 included the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU), affiliated to Prime Minister Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). They were demanding that government increase its 10 per cent wage hike offer to public sector workers, halt its programme of lay-offs, and take measures to stem the rise in inflation.

The strike virtually crippled the country Monday and Tuesday, shutting down utilities, communications, factories, and commerce. However, it was clear by Wednesday that the strike had begun to run out of steam and was petering out, despite a claim by five of the unions that they had at a Thursday night workers' rally received a mandate for the action to continue.

The BITU did not attend that rally. It said that it thought it best to use other means of consulting its members and was concerned over the venue. The union has taken a lot of flak in labour circles because of its perceived lukewarm support for the action and apparent distancing of itself from the strike when it appeared that a bitter struggle could develop with the government.

But BITU representative Dwight Nelson told reporters that the union was still part of the solidarity front. The BITU has not by any act, any action, or any act of omission sought to undermine the workers' cause, he said. Informed sources said that at the private delegates' meeting Nelson had said that the BITU had become part of the front because it, like the other unions, was hurting from government policies. He made it clear that the BITU did not wish to become party to any partisan political issue.

The sources said union leaders admitted their surprise at the initial success of the action, and the wide support by private sector workers for what was essentially a public sector dispute. The consensus, however, is that a lack of communication between leaders and delegates and confusion over its precise duration contributed to a weakening of the strike and put Prime Minister Seaga in a relatively strong position at weekend.

Seaga on Friday withdrew his invitation to meet with union leaders to explain constraints, and said they should call off the action first. He said only just over 2,000 government employees were still off the job. He threatened disciplinary action against firemen, who were still on strike, as well as against employees of the state-owned water and power companies. Scores of workers from these areas were expected today to receive at least three-day suspension notices. Informed sources had said that the government initially intended to fire workers.

Seaga also said at the weekend that the state-owned Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ) had been instructed to get involved in the haulage side of the business, following the strike by tanker drivers which up to the weekend left service stations largely without petrol.

Meantime, writing in the GLEANER newspaper today, leading opinion pollster Professor Carl Stone warned Seaga, now in Barbados attending the Caribbean Community heads of government summit, that efforts at disciplinary action might bring the dying strike back to life and open a more bitter and violent second round of the Seaga-trade union fight. Stone said the cost to the country would be great if Seaga ended up provoking the unions into a power struggle they have backed away from. He argued that the strike action was not aimed at bringing down the government. Added Stone: Mr Seaga would be well advised to quit while he is ahead or he could well end up giving the labour movement to (communist leader) Trevor Munroe on a platter.

The working class of this country recorded last week a massive vote of no-confidence in Mr Seaga, and he must surely know what that means, having himself tried. He failed to call a one-day general strike in 1979 when the polls showed his party then had more support than the PNP (People's National Party which was in government).

Participating Workers Suspended

FL012203 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 1, CANA -- Firemen and light and power company workers were being suspended here today as the Edward Seaga government began its retaliation against public employees who participated in the country's first general strike last week, union officials said. At the same time the government continued its public sector redundancy programme at a pace which some union officials here interpret also as a reaction to the strike.

Union officials said more than 100 firemen in the Kingston region received indefinite suspension notices, pending being summoned before the courts -- apparently for breach of the essential services act. The suspensions are expected to be implemented islandwide.

At the Jamaica Public Service (JPS), the light and power company, several workers were sent home, pending an inquiry, union sources said. A precise figure was not available but JPS public relations manager, Leslie Bennett, said it was under 200. Workers said most of the suspended employees were from the Big Old Harbour power station, west of Kingston. Similar action is expected elsewhere in the public sector, especially at the National Water Commission.

The six leading unions which called the strike are to meet today to discuss the matter, officials said. The strike was to press the government to increase its 10 per cent wage offer to public sector employees, halt layoffs, and curb rising prices here -- essentially a deep questioning of its economic policies and the austerity being demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for its loans. It was formally called off last night, but had begun to peter out since Wednesday after a near total shut down of the country on Monday and Tuesday.

The prime minister at the weekend threatened disciplinary action against firemen and water and power workers, declaring that the administration does not intend to helplessly watch essential services such as electricity, water, and fire services disrupted by rebellious elements.

Fire stations here have been taken over by soldiers. Seaga promised that the state-owned Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ) would get involved in petrol haulage so that the country cannot be embarrassed in the future. A work stoppage by tanker drivers caused a severe shortage of petrol.

The government has stuck to its position of not increasing the wage offer, and ignored the unions on the redundancy issue by sending home nearly 100 central government workers Friday and scores more in local government. Initial reports today said that the ancilliary staff at three government hospitals were sent home with soldiers filling their jobs. Figures were not available.

Last year the government directly cut over 6,000 jobs, but union officials say that over 17,000 people lost their jobs in the wider public sector. Prime Minister Seaga had said substantial cuts are to be made this year. This position was reiterated in a weekend statement by the Employment Minister Errol Anderson. The cuts today in the public sector are part of the redundancy policy, but the pace would seem to suggest a reaction to the strike, said an official of the Joint Trade Union Research and Development Centre in Kingston.

Writing in the press here today political commentator and respected pollster Professor Carl Stone warned the government against disciplinary action against workers who took part in the strike, saying it could bring the dying industrial action back to life and cost the country dearly.

People's National Party (PNP) President Michael Manley, who returned to Jamaica last night from Europe, also warned against victimisation. If that happens, further problems, tensions, and difficulties will develop, Manley said. He said the strike reflected popular disillusionment and dissatisfaction in Jamaica with the Seaga government.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT CRITICIZES SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT

PA271603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Quito, 26 Jun (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has harshly criticized Supreme Court President Gonzalo Cordova for releasing a former bank superintendent whom the government accused of leading his bank to bankruptcy. Febres Cordero also criticized Cordova's appointment, which was made by the National Congress, and urged the Congress to rectify this appointment.

Yesterday Cordova ordered the release of former bank superintendent Jose Troya, who held the position for 5 years until 7 weeks ago when Febres Cordero reported an embezzlement at Guayaquil's Banco de Descuentos, charging Troya with being involved in it and ordering his arrest.

Speaking over a national television network, the president criticized Troya's release, which was ordered by the Supreme Court president who was appointed by the opposition which controlled the majority at the National Congress until early June. The defection of a deputy of the Democratic Left (ID) permitted the control of the government party, which now has 36 of the 71 seats.

Febres Cordero said that Cordova's attitude was unspeakable because he ordered the release of someone who "publicly declared himself a participant in the greatest economic disaster committed against national interests." He said that this attitude demonstrates a "shameful connivance" [vergonzosa convergencia]. The government describes the center and leftist opposition parties of the current presidential term as in "connivance."

Along with criticizing Cordova, the president maintained that "this cannot continue; the Republic cannot be demoralized this way." Congress "must understand that the application of justice must be over and above political commitments, so if it made a mistake with certain Supreme Court appointments, it must rectify this," Febres Cordero added.

URUGUAY

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

PY272018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Jun (AFP) -- Last night in a peaceful demonstration that ended outside the U.S. Embassy here, several thousand students condemned U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

The demonstration was organized by the Social and Cultural Association of Public School Students (Asceep). It started at the esplanade of the university and, after a 2-km march, ended outside the U.S. Embassy.

The demonstrators waved placards rejecting the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua and chanted slogans denouncing the alleged preparation by Washington of an armed invasion of Nicaragua.

It has been noted that the government, the Congress, and all social and union forces of Uruguay have condemned the U.S. trade embargo and have defended the principles of nonintervention and of free self-determination by all peoples.